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GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Disraeli on the Irish Church Disestablishment Question.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for its second reading.

Mr. DISRAELI addressed the House. He commenced by declaring, in the words of the right honorable gentleman who introduced the bill, that this question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House, and its consideration demanded much self-control and mutual forbearance. He proceeded to argue that the connection between the Church and State was a necessary one; the former rendered the State religious, investing its authority with the highest sanction. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration. It was a complete violation of the rights of private property, corporate and private property being intimately connected. All acts of spoliation were dangerous; hitherto they had been followed by civil war or something worse. Former confiscation had only enriched the landowners. The strength of Ireland was in her connection with England. The majority of the Irish people were discontented; the settlement of the Church question would be insufficient to quiet their discontent; the land question required settlement. The details of this scheme were complicated and delusive. The present engagements of the Government with the holders of vested interests ought to be paid as regularly and promptly as dividends. If these engagements were compromised there could be no security against further spoliation. The proposed grant to the Maynooth College was directly opposed to the preamble of the bill. Mr. DISRAELI deprecated the course of the present Government as in antagonism to the former policy of the Whig Party, whose aim was civil and religious freedom. In conclusion, he expressed a belief that the bill was most dangerous to the country, but he felt that he could depend upon the prudence and patriotism of Parliament. He then moved that the bill be read a second time six months from to-day.

Mr. WILLIAM H. GREGORY, member for Galway, followed in reply. He taunted the last speaker with his inconsistency, comparing the speech he had just made with his former declarations that the Irish Church was a monstrous grievance to Ireland. Mr. GREGORY, however, did not unreservedly support the bill; he thought an equitable division of the church property among the three religious parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

In the House of Peers this evening Lord GREY and Lord CAIRNS condemned the policy of the Government in releasing the Fenian convicts.

Earl GRANVILLE, Colonial Secretary, explained that the ovations given by their friends to the released Fenians were acts of personal hospitality—not demonstrations of hostility to the Government.

The Irish Church Disestablishment Question.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18.

A strong protest from Ireland against Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published. It is signed by over 1,000 Irish noblemen and land-owners.

The cotton-spinners of Preston have struck on account of a proposed reduction in their wages.

SPAIN.

A Member of the Cortes Killed in a Duel.

MADRID, Thursday, March 18.

CELESTINO OLOZAGA, a nephew of Don SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA, late Minister to Paris, was killed yesterday in a duel. He was a Member of the Constitutional Cortes and one of its Secretaries.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

A Commercial Conference Proposed.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18.

The Governments of France and Belgium are arranging a Conference for the discussion of the mutual commercial interests of the two countries, and to consider what modifications may be made in the recent law passed by the Belgian Parliament prohibiting the Railways of Belgium from being transferred to foreign companies.

GREECE.

The Greek Minister at Washington.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18.

It is reported that RIZO RANGABE, the present Greek Minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Constantinople.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Consecration of Bishop Macrarie.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18.

Bishop MACRARIE was consecrated at Cape Town on the 25th of January. Protests against his consecration have been received from the Dioceses of Cape Town and Natal.

Three Men Murdered at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 18.

A special dispatch from Cairo to-day says: "As the steamer *Belle of Memphis* stopped at Darnell's Landing, three men named DARNELL got on board, armed with rifles, but looking in no way suspicious. They told the Captain to land at Island No. 10, as another party wished to come on board there. As the boat landed at Island No. 10, three men by the name of LANE appeared on the bank, and one came on board with his wife. As he started up stairs he was shot dead by the DARNELLS, who then ran back to the cabin deck and shot the two LANES dead, who were standing on the shore. The DARNELLS then went on shore, and called on the Captain to take good care of Mrs. LANE, as she had been respectably raised. The cause of the difficulty is not known.

Robbery and Attempted Murder in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Thursday, March 18.

About 2 o'clock this morning Mr. CHRISTOPHER GRIGGS was aroused from his sleep by some one moving about his bed-room. On inquiring "who's there," a pistol was fired, the shot from which entered the right side of Mrs. GRIGGS and lodged near the spine. She is still alive, but in a precarious condition. The robber had taken $750 from under Mr. GRIGGS' head previous to awakening him. A man who boarded in the house has been arrested on suspicion.

CUBA.

The Spanish Troops Defeated at Mayari by the Insurgents—The Spanish Loss Three Hundred Men—The Rebels Successful at Other Points.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 18.

The insurgents, under AGUILENA and MARMOL, defeated LOPEZ-CAMARA at Mayari, killing 300 men. MARMOL was wounded. LOPEZ retreated to Santiago.

A wounded volunteer reports that the Spanish General LATONA was defeated at Villa Clara on the 3d inst. It will take 10,000 men to restore railroad communication to that place. The rebels drove off the repairers of the road, but without hurting them. They capture supplies and divide them with the poor.

The foreman on a plantation near Puerto Principe has arrived here. He reports that women and children are leaving that city to join the insurgents. The Spanish General LESCA has warned them to return, or they will be liable to the penalties of military law.

A vague rumor is widely circulated that the insurgents, in combination with some monitors, have captured the port of Santiago de Cuba.

Captain-General DULCE has issued a proclamation making important changes in taxation. The direct taxes on plantations, cattle and country real estate, and the war tax recently imposed on merchants and tradesmen are reduced 50 per cent., and no Government contribution payable within the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1868-69 will be collected. To compensate the Treasury for the loss of revenue incurred by these reductions, the following new duties are imposed: On Muscovado sugar shipped under the Spanish flag, 16c., and under a foreign flag, 20c. per 100 lbs.; on every box of sugar under Spanish flag 75c., under foreign flag 87c.; on every hogshead of sugar under Spanish flag $1, under foreign flag $1 75; on molasses, 50c. per hogshead; on rum, $1 per hogshead. All the above duties are in addition to the war taxes recently imposed on commerce.

THE INDIANS.

The Report of General Custer's Capture Discredited—Indian Troubles in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 18.

General MCKEEVER, Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri, telegraphs to the headquarters at this city his news of General CUSTER, to March 2, at which time he was starting from Medicine Bluffs, Wachita Mountains, to come north. General MCKEEVER adds that no later information could possibly have been received at Fort Lyon, at which post the report of the capture of General CUSTER seems to have originated. An officer from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, just arrived here, heard nothing about his capture until he reached Smoky Hill Route.

He reports that trouble had occurred with some Pawnees at Ellsworth, Kansas, some days since. Five of these Indians, who are friendly, went into Ellsworth, when some roughs demanded their surrender. Two of them submitted, but the other three refused and were shot and scalped. The next day a band of twenty-five Pawnees went into the town and demanded that the murderers of their friends should be given up, or they would burn the town. The troops were sent for from Fort Harker, but the Pawnees escaped. General SIBLEY sent some troops after a band of Pawnees who had been depredating; seven were killed.

The same informant says that from 6,000 to 7,000 Navajo Indians were at Fort Wingate, when he left New-Mexico, and constant difficulties were occurring between them and the half-civilized Pueblos.

More Murders by the Alaska Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 18.

The steamer *Montana* sailed for Panama to-day with $682,000 in treasure, of which $231,000 are for New-York, $402,000 for England and $43,000 for France.

The steamer *Colorado* from Panama, and ship *Flectwing* from New-York, arrived to-day.

Late Alaska intelligence says that General DAVIS proceeded to the Indian village of Kake, to punish the murderers of two white men. The place was deserted, the inhabitants receiving timely notice of the General's coming. Some articles were recovered belonging to a trading schooner which left Sitka three weeks previous with three men on board. It is inferred the vessel was captured and the crew murdered by Indians, as nothing has been heard from her since sailing.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* has been seized by the Revenue officers at Sitka for violations of the Custom laws.

A gunboat will be dispatched from Victoria to the scene of the late shipwreck in Nootka Sound. A memorandum book has been received showing the vessel to have been the property of JOHN TREVICK, of Valparaiso.

Conviction of Burglars in Boston—A Prohibitory Mass Meeting.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 18.

The trial of HARRY JENNINGS and CHAS. H. STEADMAN, for robbing the safe of GEO. H. GOODING of $13,000, resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty.

JOHN W. COLEMAN, recently arrested on a charge of embezzling funds from the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, was before Judge LOWELL to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged from custody, the Government failing within a reasonable time to present evidence against him.

A mass meeting of the friends of the Prohibitory Liquor law was held in Tremont Temple to-day, presided over by D. C. EDDY. Five or six hundred persons were present, including many prominent temperance men. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted urging a reënactment of the old law, prohibiting the sale of liquor. One of the resolutions sets forth that if the Republican Party of Massachusetts shall seek to save its life by shirking its duty to this great cause, it will lose it, but if it shall risk its life in the fearless discharge of duty, it will ennoble and preserve it.

The Overseers of Harvard College have nominated CHAS. W. ELIOT for President of the University, and will submit his election to a future meeting of the Corporation. He is a son of Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, and at present is a Professor in the Institute of Technology. Mr. ELIOT is 38 years of age, was stroke-oar of the first boat's crew of Harvard, and represents the "Young America" element among the graduates and friends of the College.

The Georgia Legislature Rejects the Fifteenth Amendment.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, March 18.

A motion was made in the Senate to-day to reconsider the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the President ruled the motion out of order. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated, yeas 13, nays 16.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

The State Canals and the Contract System.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, March 18.

The Buffalo Board of Trade this morning telegraphed a preamble and resolutions to the representatives of Erie County in the Legislature, demanding that the contract system for repairing the canals be abolished forthwith; expressive of repugnance to the present management of the canals; requesting the members of the Legislature from this county to vote for Senator STANFORD'S bill now before the Senate; denouncing any member of either House who may vote to sustain the present villainous management of the canal interests.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Serious Complaints of Passengers.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 18.

Fifty passengers, from California and Nevada by the Union Pacific Railroad, publish a letter in the Chicago *Tribune* this morning, in which they complain bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the managers of the road while on their journey. They say that, although the road was impassable some ten to twenty days before they purchased their tickets, yet they were left without information of the fact. They also state that unnecessary cruelty was practised upon passengers at different points by compelling them to occupy caboose cars, without fire in them, and by forcing them to walk a half-mile or more, at various times, carrying their own baggage, and to change from one train to another, &c. They charge that the principal difficulties arise from the absolute unfitness and incapacity of division superintendents.

As the road is now free from snow blockade, the cause of complaint made by these passengers may be considered removed, and passengers can now go through without detention.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine in Pennsylvania—Three Men Killed.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, March 18.

This afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the powder magazine and torpedo factory situated on Churchrun, about two miles north of here, exploded, killing three men named A. D. GRIFFIN, W. S. BILLS and HENRY TODD, and fatally injuring Colonel P. DAVIDSON, the proprietor of the works.

The Fifteenth Amendment Rejected by the Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, March 18.

The Senate of Delaware, by a strict party vote, to-day rejected the proposed amendment to the National Constitution.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18.—GUY R. PHELPS, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and well known to insurance men throughout the country, died in this city this morning, at the age of 57 years.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—GEORGE HARP, brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, got caught between the bumpers of the mail train this morning and was seriously injured.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 18.—A man, named JAMES BUTLER, was fatally stabbed in the abdomen by THOMAS DORN in an affray at Oxford, Mass., last evening.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—The General Railroad Aid law passed the House yesterday, and is now in the Governor's hands. It will undoubtedly be signed. Dr. GARRIGUS, of East Saginaw, has been appointed Salt Inspector.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The steam sawmill of J. OSBORN & SON, lately put in operation at Durand Station, Winnebago County, Ill., was destroyed by fire this morning, and is a total loss.

WASHINGTON.

Another Debate in the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office Bill—A Vote to be Taken on the Repeal To-day—Business at the White House and the Departments.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

The debate on the Tenure-of-Office bill was continued in the Senate to-day, but all the proceedings in reference to it were flat, stale and unprofitable. An exception, however, must be made in favor of Mr. MORTON'S remarks, which occupied ten or fifteen minutes. He merely enlarged on the point made at the close of his speech yesterday, that the suspension of the act by Senators who maintain that the removing power does not reside in the President, would be a piece of stultification. GARRETT DAVIS then obtained the floor, and kept it until the Senate was weary, the reporters tired out and the galleries frightened away. He talked for nearly two hours and a half, not at the Vice-President, for he slipped out of the chair, but at the President *pro tempore*, Mr. ANTHONY, and the stenographer of the *Congressional Globe*. He was very frank in stating that he was in favor of the total repeal, not, however, because he had any particular confidence in President GRANT, but because he believed the law unconstitutional. Senator BROWNLOW, who was too feeble to speak himself, sent a half dozen pages of foolscap to the Clerk's desk with a request that they be read as his argument against repeal. He took the ground that the principle of the bill was sound old Democratic doctrine, a pet measure of the Democracy of earlier days. Senator SCOTT rose to make a speech, but he yielded at 4 o'clock to allow an adjournment motion to be put, which was carried, and the proceedings came to a close, the subject to come up again to-morrow as unfinished business, Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that he should endeavor to press it to a vote to-morrow.

The question is the sole subject of speculation and comment in the city to-night. The politicians have momentarily suspended their office-seeking operations to discuss the question, for the events of the last few days have led them to believe that the whole patronage policy of the Administration will depend on its solution. It is hazardous to give an opinion on the situation. It may be said, however, that delay and debate do not help the suspension cause. Those in favor of repeal are confident to-night that they will carry it by a small majority, while the party in favor of the law as it is and temporary suspension, are equally assured that they will prevail. Four or five additional speeches will be made to-morrow on the question, and it is very probable that there will be no adjournment until it is decided one way or the other.

The Representatives, too, are very much concerned at the action of the Senate. A leading member of that branch of Congress expressed the opinion some time ago that it ought to be repealed, because the Senate refused to enforce its provisions. Several speeches have been prepared in anticipation of the suspension being passed, and one or two men, who are regarded as having weight and influence in the House, openly state to-night that they will not concur in a suspension. The feeling on the subject runs pretty high. One Representative is loud in denunciation of the Senate as in his opinion wanting to usurp the Executive power of the Government. A Senator expresses the opinion that the bill will not be sent to the President before ten days at the present rate of progress. It is said that meanwhile the President will send in no nominations, and that no removals will be made if the law should be allowed to stand, as, according to his view, removals cannot be made during session except for causes which would warrant a suspension during a recess or vacation. The office-seekers are excessively wroth at this condition of affairs, and the pressure for a total repeal is very great.

NO NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE.

No appointments were sent to the Senate to-day, and as it begins to be understood that the various Departments are determining on persons to fill existing vacancies, and as the appointments, nevertheless, do not get to the Senate, people are coming to the conclusion that the President is awaiting the action of the Senate. The appointment of HENRY D. MOORE, as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, gives very general satisfaction, and is spoken of in the highest terms. Senator CAMERON is dissatisfied with it simply because Mr. MOORE is beyond the control of any faction. Senator SCOTT, of the same State, warmly indorses the appointment.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

There will shortly be some changes in the leading internal revenue offices of New-York. Collector SHOOK, of the Third District has resigned, and it is probable that he will be succeeded by Collector BAILEY, now of the Fourth District, and that General PLEASONTON will succeed BAILEY in that District. As to the other appointments no new developments have occurred. The sentiment here among those sufficiently in the current to judge, is settling down on the conclusion of GRINNELL for Collector and General H. A. BARNUM for Naval Officer.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Public Credit bill, after sleeping in the House Committee on Enrolled Bills for two days, was presented to the President this afternoon and promptly signed, being the first bill to receive his approval—a most happy and an appropriate coincidence. Two other bills were also presented, which he approved, to wit: A bill relating to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and the bill striking the word white out of the laws of this District. The effect of the latter is to put black citizens upon the same footing as white citizens as regards sitting on juries and other similar privileges. This bill had suffered a pocket veto at the hands of ANDREW JOHNSON three several times.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary FISH reached the State Department this morning at 10 o'clock, and remained till nearly 3 o'clock. With the exception of an interval of half an hour's interview with his First Assistant, Mr. HUNTER, the rest of his time was consumed in interviews with members of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other persons of note. Among these were: BLAQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister; JOHN HITZ, Consul-General of Switzerland; Senators HARLAN, ABBOTT, POOL, SCHURZ, PRATT, GRIMES and MCCREERY; Representatives BANKS and UPSON; Judge MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, and General KILPATRICK.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL is setting his Department in order as rapidly as he can, considering that his force of assistants is not yet organized. He has taken the mail-agent service in hand, and by an order issued to-day has dismissed all agents not assigned to districts and all not under pay or holding traveling commissions. He also makes the commissions terminate at the end of one year instead of being continuous, as now, in order to secure greater efficiency in the discharge of duty.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The next public debt statement will show the precise condition of the Treasury books at the close of business on the 31st instant, instead of being withheld for several days as formerly to await returns from New-York and other important points. This is a radical and important change, and it is thought it will commend itself to business men generally.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs had an informal meeting yesterday. Secretary BORIE and Admiral PORTER were present, and urged the Committee to report upon the Senate bill for the reorganization of the Navy and the Marine Corps at an early day, and to recommend its passage by the House. The bill was taken from the Speaker's table yesterday and referred to the Naval Committee, which will shortly act upon it.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

The Military Committee of the House, after consultation with General SHERMAN, have resolved to report a bill abolishing the office of Chief of Staff with the rank of Brigadier-General on the staff of the General commanding the armies. This office was created at the same time with that of General, and has never been filled by any other person than General RAWLINS, now Secretary of War. General SHERMAN stated to the Committee that his staff was sufficiently numerous to enable him to dispense with an officer of this rank.

LOUISIANA OFFICE-SEEKERS.

About twenty-five per cent. of the Louisiana politicians are here looking for office. J. M. G. PARKER, a brother-in-law of General B. F. BUTLER, is an applicant for the position of Postmaster at New-Orleans. Mr. LOWELL, Speaker of the Legislature of that State, and Representative STPHER are also seeking the appointment. There are half a dozen applicants for the Assessorship of Internal Revenue, among whom are Major HUTCHINS, late of the Sixth Cavalry, and General MCMILLEN. Mr. DEWEESE is in the field for the post of Special Agent of the Post Office Department. Judge NEVILLE and one R. L. SHELLEY are the competitors for the Naval Office at New-Orleans.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Among the crowd of applicants for offices and favors here, are four or five Indian delegations, who want their annuities paid. The general disarrangement of all legislative business hinders the settlement of their claims.

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. SCOTT introduced in the Senate this morning a bill to aid the building of a rolling-mill and nail factory in the City of Washington. It enacts that four hundred feet square of reservation—seventeen feet on the west side of Virginia-avenue and the east side of the Washington canal—be donated or leased for the term of thirty years to THOMAS MCNAMARA as a site for a rolling-mill and nail factory, and manufacturing and rolling iron in all its various branches, and for no other purpose whatever—said improvements to be commenced in one year and completed in three years. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

CUBA AND THE IRON-CLADS.

The statement that orders have been issued to send iron-clads to the coast of Cuba is without foundation. The action of the Navy Department, with reference to our naval forces in that quarter, has been to order several vessels in the Pacific and in the Mediterranean, which are under orders to proceed home, to return by way of Cuba, and to augment our squadron there as to iron-clads. No orders have been given except to institute an investigation into their condition, with a view to learning how soon they could be put into commission, if needed. Admiral PORTER will see to it that the commercial interests of this country are well protected in that quarter.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 18.

RECONSTRUCTION MATTERS.

This morning the Committee on Reconstruction considered Georgia matters without any result. It is understood that the Committee is equally divided regarding Mississippi, the point of difference being—whether the President of the United States or the reassembled Convention shall appoint the Provisional Governor. The Committee have agreed to report the Senate bill extending the time for the removal of ineligible civil officers in Virginia, with an amendment extending its provisions to Mississippi and Texas.

The Missouri case, involving the test oath, will be argued before the Supreme Court on Wednesday by Senator DRAKE, in behalf of Missouri, and MONTGOMERY BLAIR and Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS in behalf of F. P. BLAIR, Jr.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

HENRY C. NILES has been assigned for duty in the Treasury Department as Chief of the Appointment Division. Mr. NILES has long been one of the principal clerks of that office.

The rush of office-seekers on Secretary BOUTWELL is greater to-day than at any previous time during the present Administration.

GEORGE B. MCCARTER has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and GEORGE RICE, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, Superintendent of the Treasury Building. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of Boston, has, it is said, accepted the appointment of Additional Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION.

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Judges JAMES H. BELL and GEORGE W. PASCHAL, C. C. COLDWELL, and Colonel J. L. HAYNES and twenty other gentlemen from Texas, twelve of them delegates in the recent Reconstructional Convention, have addressed a memorial to Congress setting forth the issues between the Republican Party and the *ab initio* division men, and praying the people may be allowed to vote on the Constitution recently framed by the Convention, which, the memorialists say, will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

The bill introduced by Representative COBURN, of Indiana, last Monday, to amend the National Currency act, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That to secure a better distribution of the National Banking currency there may be issued circulation notes to banking associations organized or to be organized in the States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their due proportion, as hereafter set forth; and the circulation herein authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn from banks organized in States and the District of Columbia having a circulation in excess of their proper proportion, as hereinafter set forth, beginning with banks therein having a circulation of more than one hundred thousand dollars, and leaving no bank with a circulation exceeding one hundred thousand dollars and then from banks therein having a circulation of less than one million dollars and more than seven hundred thousand dollars; of each circulation redeeming the circulation of such banks to the amount of forty per centum of their paid-up capital; and then from banks therein having a circulation of seven hundred thousand dollars and less and more than four hundred thousand dollars, reducing the circulation of such banks to the amount of fifty per centum of their paid-up capital; and then from banks therein having a circulation of four hundred thousand and less, and more than two hundred thousand dollars, reducing the circulation of such banks to the amount of sixty per centum of their paid-up capital; and then from banks therein having a circulation of two hundred thousand dollars and less, and reducing the circulation of such banks to the amount of seventy per centum of their paid-up capital. And, in case the amount required to complete the distribution be not thus obtained, then the amount of circulation required shall be withdrawn from all the banks in said States *pro rata*, and the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, when circulation is required, shall make requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein prescribed, forthwith, and upon failure of such bank or banks to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given thirty days' notice thereof in a daily newspaper printed in Washington and in New-York Cities, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for said circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said bank and not returned in compliance with such requisition, and the Comptroller shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of such bank, as they come into the Treasury, as will equal the amount acquired from it, and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if there be any, to such bank, and the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as the circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate of circulation shall not, at any time, exceed three hundred millions of dollars; and the banking circulation aforesaid shall hereafter be distributed as follows, viz.: One hundred and fifty millions of dollars of such circulation shall be distributed according to representation in Congress, and one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, according to the appraised value of all property, real or personal, within such States or Territories, the same to be ascertained as soon as practicable by the Secretary of the Treasury from the certified official statements of the Governors thereof; and the banks in the District of Columbia shall not be allowed a circulation to exceed one million dollars, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as practicable, to make an estimate of the amount of circulation to be distributed as herein provided.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decision:

Coffee imported on vessels of the Netherlands, from Rotterdam, *via* London, though a product of Java, one of the possessions of the Netherlands, must pay the discriminating duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, under the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1865. In order to its exemption from this duty when imported in such vessels, the voyage must be direct or continuous from Java, its place of growth or production.

Under the act of July 20, 1868, all cigars, cigarettes, and cheroottes must be put up in boxes duly stamped before leaving the custody of the officers of the Customs. The only stamp now prepared for cigarettes is one suited for a box containing 500. Cigarettes, therefore, packed in bundles must be packed in boxes of 500 and stamped as aforesaid before delivery. Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 are liable to the same tax as cigars. Railroad cars built in Canada and brought into the United States, to be used only in the through business between Canada and the United States, and not intended for local, but international use, are, when brought into the country and for such employment, not imported, and are therefore not chargeable with duty. Congress having repealed that part of section 34 of the National Currency act, which requires national banking associations to make monthly statements and quarterly reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, the national banks are relieved from the necessity of making any further reports, until called upon by the Comptroller of the Currency to make them under the new law relating to that subject. Vessels carrying domestic and duty-paid goods may clear direct for Wrangel and Tongass, without going to Sitka. The Customs officers at Tongass are authorized to enter and clear vessels from and to foreign ports, and to receive duties. Bleached cotton, so styled, when the fabric is of such a texture that the threads cannot be counted by the glass commonly used for that purpose, are properly assessed to duty under the sixth section of the act of June 30, 1864, at 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The penalty of $50 provided for by section 158 of the Internal Revenue laws, is paid for a valuable consideration—the privilege of stamping instrument unstamped—and it cannot be remitted by the Secretary.

Registered vessels may engage in the herring or other fisheries. Fish caught by them and cured with foreign salt are duty free.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

The First National Bank of Rockford, Ill., has failed, and a receiver has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to wind up its affairs. The capital of this bank is only $50,000, and its liabilities are limited.

DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President JOHNSON, Mrs. JOHNSON, Judge PATTERSON and family, and Colonel ROBERT JOHNSON left Washington for Greenville, Tenn. The Ex-President has accepted the invitation of the citizens of Lynchburg, Va., to partake of the hospitalities of their city. He will remain there to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were before the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 105.—B. L. Redley, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Freeman Sherbrook. The argument of this cause was concluded by R. L. Caruthers, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 111.—Isaac N. Swain, appellant, *vs.* Stephen H. Seamans et al. Ordered by the Court that this case be continued to the next term of this Court, per stipulation of counsel.

No. 112.—Jack Thurrington, appellant, *vs.* William B. Smythe et al. This cause was argued by P. Phillips, of counsel for appellant. No counsel appeared for appellees.

No. 113.—Ann Paine, appellant, *vs.* Seadock Hook et al. This cause was argued by S. T. Glover, of counsel for the appellant, and by William B. Napton for the appellees.

No. 115.—Edward P. Bassett, et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* the United States, and

No. 116.—The United States, plaintiffs, *vs.* Orestes A. Keehler, et. al. These causes were, on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Ashton, ordered to be continued to the next term of the Court.

No. 117.—William Ward, et al., plaintiff in error, *vs.* Francis L. Smith. The argument of this cause was commenced by Arthur George Brown, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The Revocation of Pardons.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

It will be recollected that President GRANT, immediately upon his taking office as President, directed that certain pardons issued by President JOHNSON should be revoked, or withheld from the persons intended to be pardoned, in certain cases, in New-York, Massachusetts and elsewhere. Attorney-General HOAR has had this subject under consideration, and it is understood he decides that the revocation of the President will not stand in law; that the act of the Executive was complete when the warrant of pardon was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal or other officer; and that if the persons intended to be pardoned shall not be released, that upon *habeas corpus*, the Courts would release them.

Fearful Scene in a Church.

From the Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette, March 13.

For some week or two past six missionary priests have been holding forth at the Roman Catholic Church in this city, and have attracted large audiences, a great many persons not belonging to the same having attended from curiosity. On Monday evening last the church was filled at an early hour. In the body of the church, lighted by two chandeliers, and toward the west end, were a number of Protestants. The person in charge of the lamps, shortly after 7 o'clock, undertook to lower the chandelier nearest the altar. It is an iron frame, with the pendant-rod working with a screw. Unfortunately he turned it the wrong way, after adjusting the lamps, and the result was to unscrew the two rods, the chandelier falling and the burning oil spilling over the excited crowd underneath. A general panic ensued, windows were broken, and for a time the scene defied description. The doors of the church open inward, and the surging crowd of course rendered the work of opening them almost impossible for a time. A sea of flame, some six feet square, threatened the building, and that it still stands to-day is owing to the intrepidity of a few Protestant gentlemen, assisted by two or three Romanists, who tore up the altar carpet, which was woolen, and smothered the fire. The accident resulted in badly bruising and slightly scorching several persons. We are glad that no fatal termination ensued; but that it is not our painful duty to chronicle a terrible tragedy this week, is owing to the presence of mind of a few individuals.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Steamship Columbia from Havana.

The Abolition of Slavery by the Cuban Insurgents.

True Character of the Military Operations on Each Side.

Skirmishes and Picket-Firing Magnified into Great Battles.

An Elopement with a Prince—A Romantic Affair.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana March 13, arrived at this port yesterday morning. We are indebted to Purser CROCHERON for the prompt delivery of our letters and newspaper files. Our Havana correspondent gives the following interesting account of the condition of affairs in Cuba up to latest dates.

CUBA.

Abolition of Slavery—Decree of the Central Department Junta—Elopement of a Prince—The Situation—Conflicting Accounts—Financial Condition of the Island—Blockade Running—Fernando Po—The Black Flag—Marine Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

The Cuban revolutionists appear to have taken at last a truly decisive step, intended to bring them, to a certain extent, at least, the moral aid of the United States and England, and the material aid of a large portion of the inhabitants of those countries whose sympathies they already enjoyed. A proclamation has been issued decreeing the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, and quite in contrast with a similar document issued some two months ago by the same parties, which contained so many conditions and restrictions as to be almost impracticable. The Spaniards still enjoy the aid of the Pro-slavery Party, and a respectable number of wealthy Cubans belong to it. Should this move of the Cubans prove successful, I should not be surprised if the Spanish Government take the same step and arm the negroes against their late Cuban masters, a plan which the blacks—who for a generation, at least, will be unable to think or work for themselves—will most readily accede to. I give a verbatim translation of the proclamation referred to:

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The institution of slavery, brought to Cuba by the Spanish Government, should be abolished with that Government. The Assembly of the Representatives of the Centre, taking into consideration the principles of eternal justice, in the name of liberty and the people they represent, decree:

1. Slavery is abolished.
2. The owners of the men who until now were slaves shall be indemnified for their losses.
3. All individuals who, in virtue of this decree obtain their liberty will contribute by their exertions to obtain the liberty of Cuba.
4. To effect this, all who are considered useful and fit for the military service shall be enrolled in our ranks, and enjoy the same pay and privileges as the remainder of the soldiers of the Liberal army.
5. Those who are not fit for service will, during the continuance of the war, perform the same labor they perform at present in order to preserve the property, and by these means aid those who are now offering their blood for the general liberty. This rule applies to all citizens who are already free and exempted from military service, no matter what race they belong to.
6. A special decree will be issued defining the means for carrying out this act.

COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

CAMAGNEY, the 20th of February, 1869.

The Assembly—SALVADOR CISNEROS BETANCOURT, EDUARDO AGRAMONTE, IGNERIO AGRAMONTE, LORNAR, FRANCISCO SANCHEZ BETANCOURT, ANTONIO ZAMBRANA. The General of Division

A. CASTILLO.

Whether this document produces a better effect and will prove more successful than the first proclamation remains to be seen. There is every probability of its doing serious damage to the Spaniards, and unless reinforcements arrive soon from Spain, the Spaniards will hold the ground their soldiers stand on and no more.

THE SITUATION.

The revolution goes its usual way, and reports about so-called battles daily fill the pages of the Havana dailies. The flaming headings so prominently displayed by American journals during the civil war are not to be met with in the Havana journals, but the bombastic style and graphic descriptions of the heroic deeds of ye men of war fully make up for the deficiency, and their readers have really come to believe that battles are and have been fought. Even some correspondents of foreign journals have got into the habit of calling these things battles, when actually not a single battle has been fought, and is not likely to be, unless the Sierra Cubita affair merits that name. At most, they are skirmishes, but any military man from the United States or Europe would classify them as reconnoissances, and sometimes as salutes exchanged between pickets.

We are still without definite information and particulars about the fight in the Sierra Cubita, the Cubans stating that LESCA had failed in his object of bringing provisions into Puerto Principe, and that only 500 of his men reached there. This is not very plausible, if taken from a military point of view, and is almost as improbable as the *Diario's* stories about the thousands of Cubans that always run away when met by one-tenth the number of Spanish forces.

THE FIGHT AT ST. DOMINGO.

The Spanish version of this affair, as published by the *Diario*, is as follows:

Fifteen men belonging to the Civil Guards, reinforced by an equal number of mounted volunteers, attacked a party of insurgents numbering over one hundred, and owing to the decision and extraordinary valor displayed by the former, the latter were completely routed, with six or seven killed and not a few wounded.

The Cuban version is told thus:

Last night the detachment at St. Domingo moved from the houses where they had been compelled to hide themselves for some time past, and, led by a traitor, surprised a small foraging party of about twelve men, of which only half were armed. The patriots, however, made a brave stand, and succeeded in not only killing five of the enemy, but in capturing a number of horses and several guns, the Spaniards running as if a whole army was after them.

FIGHT AT SAGUA.

A Spanish version, according to the *Diario* and official dispatch:

SAGUA LA GRANDE, March 6, 1869.

The military commander, Don ENRIQUE TRILLO FIGUEROA, writing to-day from the plantation of Santa Cruz de Lleband, informs me that, having made the necessary preparations to attack the camp of the insurgents, situated on the San Jose farm, belonging to Don PEDRO N. ARNER, in the jurisdiction of Santa Clara, and about a league and a half from the principal plantation, he was attacked by about 800 to 1,000 insurgents. These, according to the report, he whipped and dispersed."

The Cuban version, as communicated to your correspondent by a gentleman just from Sagua, is told as follows:

"The Governor of Sagua, with about 300 men, intended to surprise the advance guard of the Cubans at the San Jose plantation. The Cubans, numbering about 100, had been advised of his coming, and before reaching the San Jose, killed five of his sold

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

The "Jungle Fever"—The "Foster" Ship Fever, &c.

The ship *Bosworth* arrived at Quarantine on Wednesday, (as noticed in the TIMES of yesterday,) from Samarang, Java, which port she left on the 30th of November last. On the way hither it was discovered that the "jungle fever"—a typho-malarious febrile disease peculiar to Java—had broken out among the crew, in consequence of which she put into Table Bay, after having lost six of her crew, and having sick the second mate and five more of the crew. The sick were left at Table Bay, and a new crew was there shipped for the voyage to New-York. When the *Bosworth* arrived here on Wednesday, however, she had no sickness on board, and brought with her a clean bill of health from Table Bay. From the fact that the vessel had been sixty-six days, since Jan. 10, without the reappearance of the fever, and without any disease whatsoever on board, it was not necessary to place her in quarantine; and after a thorough inspection she was allowed to pass up to the City. The fever with which a portion of the crew was affected is not considered to be really contagious; and the fact that the new crew, shipped at Table Bay, for sixty-six days experienced no ill effects from the sickness heretofore prevalent on the vessel, is warrant enough for allowing her to pass the quarantine. Had there been any sign of danger, the public may rest assured that neither the Health Officer, or his assistant, Dr. REID, would have allowed her to pass.

Resolutions affecting the Quarantine have been lately introduced into the Assembly. On the 16th the Health Officer was requested to inform the House why he ordered the transfer of certain passengers by the *James Foster, Jr.*, to Ward's Island. The inquiry showed ignorance of the existing law, for by section 8, chapter 613, of the laws of 1865, it is provided that:

"The Commissioners of Emigration shall, by the order and direction of the Health Officer, receive and take charge of all passengers arriving at the port of New-York who shall have been exposed to the infection or contacion of small-pox or ship fever, to be kept elsewhere than on Staten Island."

In the case of the *Foster* it was found that, owing to the prevalence of ship fever, all the passengers had been "exposed" to the infection. Accordingly, the Health Officer directed that the sick, those who really had ship fever, or complained of symptoms of fever, should be sent to Ward's Island. Among them were children and others, who, though it may be were not actually sick of ship fever, were complaining, and all of whom had been exposed to the infection. What else had the Health Officer to do? The other alternative left him was to permit them to go up to New-York. Had their symptoms thereafter been developed into genuine cases of fever, and had he run the risk of thus spreading the disease in the City, the people and the Press would have held him blameable. Taking precautionary measures, therefore, he ordered the sick and complaining (and these only) to Ward's Island, where every necessary care and attention could be, and are now, bestowed upon them. Instead of being asked to show the reasons why he sent them thither, he should be complimented for his precautionary measures. The Health Officer has been for years urging, and does now urge, on the Legislature the necessity of providing a place for the detention of such persons as may be exposed to the contagion of disease during ocean voyages. A portion of Coney Island, within a mile and a half from the mainland, and still further from any private residence, was suggested for that purpose, but it met with determined, though mistaken, opposition from the people of Brooklyn. When we reflect, however, that among all the vessels which have brought cholera to this port, not a single cabin passenger has taken the disease, although the only barrier between them and this dread pestilence was the simple bulkhead of a ship, it is hardly fair to allow the action of the Health Officer to tell against him in such cases as that of the *Foster*, when his only care has been to guard against possible infection by febrile and other disease reaching the City. The necessity of providing places where the sick can be separated from the well among the poor emigrants—where the latter can be provided with all necessary facilities for their comfort and cleanliness—where they can enjoy the fresh air, and feel that they are no longer breathing the poisoned atmosphere that has proved so fatal to their friends and companions—must be apparent.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

The Commissioners Refuse to Accept the Resignation of Captain Young—Charges to be Made Against Him.

Below are given the official documents relating to the resignation of JOHN S. YOUNG, Captain of the Detective Police, the circumstances leading to which event have been fully reported in the TIMES. The letter of Captain YOUNG to the Commissioners is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: The spirit and letter of a recent order from your honorable body, is so unusual and unprecedented as to convince me that the relations and confidence which should exist between the Board and the Captain of the Detective force (of which I am proud to remember has always so far been friendly and generous) must be in the future impaired, and therefore, with great respect, I beg to be retired as Captain of Detective force, and, of course, beg to include my withdrawal from the force by hereby resigning as a member thereof. Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. YOUNG,
Captain of Detective Police.

This letter was handed to Mr. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk of the Police Board, on Wednesday, but as there was no meeting on that day the matter was not considered until yesterday morning. Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE, and BRENNAN being present at the meeting yesterday, Judge BOSWORTH offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Board, by a resolution adopted on the 9th day of March, 1869, required Captain JOHN S. YOUNG, of the Metropolitan Police, "to report without delay, to this Board, the amounts that he has received for Police services, either as fees or gratuities, or otherwise, other than his salary since the 1st of January, 1869, the amount of each sum so received and the date of the receipt of the same. Also, whether he has communicated to the Board the fact of the receipt of all the said moneys so received by him, and if he has not, then that he specify the particular amounts or sums so received, the fact of receiving which has not been communicated by him to this Board, and that he immediately pay to this Board all the moneys so received by him, except such money as the Board by its order has authorized him to retain, to be disposed of by the Board as law and justice may require, and also that he report the facts of each case in respect to which money has been paid to him for Police services during the time covered by that resolution, including the names of each person, party or corporation, who has paid to him any moneys aforesaid, and the same so paid by every such person, party or corporation;" and,

Whereas, The said JOHN S. YOUNG has wholly failed and omitted to make the report required by the said resolution, and, instead thereof, has sent to this Board his resignation, dated March 15, 1869, and received by the Board this day; now, therefore, it is

Resolved That this Board does not accept the said resignation, and will not permit the said JOHN S. YOUNG to resign so long as he shall persist in refusing to furnish the information and perform the duties which the said resolution and the statute in such case made and provided require him to furnish and perform.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk is hereby required to prefer charges against said JOHN S. YOUNG, for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, in not making a report in obedience to said resolutions, and for having received since June, 1869, money for police services, without giving notice to this Board of the receipt thereof.

In accordance with the order embodied in the last resolution, Mr. HAWLEY is preparing charges and specifications against Captain YOUNG, and has progressed so far in his task that the trial has been set down for Monday—but exactly how the trial can take place in the absence of the accused is not known, and there is a rumor in Police circles that Captain YOUNG will not appear to be tried.

The Detective force is, by order of the Police Board, under the direct supervision of Superintendent KENNEDY, pending the trial of Captain YOUNG. The Board has not taken any steps in the selection of a successor, and it is not probable that any Captain will be appointed to fill the vacancy, but that the Detective Squad of seventeen men will be placed in charge of a Sergeant, or in that of the Superintendent or Inspectors.

Coroners' Cases, Casualties and Sudden Deaths.

WALTER B. BUCKLEY, on the 8th inst., took a train of the Erie Railway, at Hankins for this City, and when near Turner's the train, then going at the rate of forty miles an hour, met a westward-bound freight train, laden with railroad iron. One of the bars of iron, having become displaced, entered the passenger car where Mr. BUCKLEY sat, and, striking him on the leg just above the ankle, he received an injury of which he died on the 16th inst., at the Irving House in this City. Coroner FLYNN began an inquest in the case, which has been adjourned to secure the presence of Mr. RIDDLE, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, who was on the train when the accident occurred.

The body of a small male infant was found at an early hour yesterday morning, in the stone-yard No. 440 East Twenty-third-street, and was taken by Officer REID, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to the Morgue. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case, but nothing was learned as to the parentage of the child.

CHARLES CARION, 3 years of age, on Wednesday morning fell into a boiler of scalding water at the residence of his parents, No. 270 Broome-street, and was so badly scalded that he died at an early hour yesterday morning. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DANIEL R. TAYLOR, a lawyer, died suddenly yesterday at No. 857 Third-avenue. The certificate of death not being satisfactory to the Board of Health, the case was referred to Coroner FLYNN, who held an inquest. Death was caused by disease resulting from an accidental fall some time ago.

MICHAEL MULLANEY, a native of Ireland, forty-six years of age, yesterday morning was found dead on the floor of his shanty in Forty-third-street, near First-avenue. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest and found that death had resulted from natural causes.

In the case of JOHN NUNDSCHAUN, who was killed by being run over by a dummy engine of the Second-avenue Railroad, as fully reported yesterday, the inquest was adjourned by Coroner FLYNN until Monday. The same Coroner also adjourned the case of the man killed by a Fourth-avenue car at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, until Saturday. This case was also fully reported yesterday. The deceased has been identified as one EDWARD CONNORS, who resided in Twenty-third-street, near First-avenue.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of LEWIS KLERNANN, aged six years, the particulars of which have been fully reported. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received from Car No. 24 of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, running over him on the 13th day of March, 1869, in First-avenue, near Third-street. They recommend car drivers to proceed slowly and with great caution through the crowded parts of the City."

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, DANIEL COBLENZ, an employe of ROTHSCHILD & Co., No. 48 Leonard-street, in attempting to seize the rope at the hatchway on the fifth floor, accidentally fell through to the ground floor. He was picked up terribly mangled about the head, but was still breathing, and was carried to the New-York Hospital, where he died in a few minutes. The deceased was a German, 24 years of age, and resided at No. 217 Seventh-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Proposed Modification of the Public School System of New-York—Copy of the Bill Pending in the State Legislature.

The following is a copy of a bill introduced into the State Legislature, at Albany, on Saturday last, to which reference has already been made in the TIMES:

An Act Relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The terms of office of the present Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York shall terminate at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act. At the next general election held in the City of New-York, twelve Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket; but only seven persons shall be upon any one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than seven names for Commissioners of Common Schools shall not be counted. The seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of County Canvassers, who shall canvass the votes; and all the provisions of law relating to the election of county officers in said county are hereby applied to the election of said Commissioners.

On or before the fourth Wednesday of December in each and every year the Mayor of said City shall appoint as Commissioners of Common Schools, as aforesaid, three persons who have been residents for a number of votes for Commissioners of Common Schools next to the votes received by such Commissioners having the return of the Board of County Canvassers as having been elected at such election.

The Commissioners elected and appointed pursuant to this section shall enter upon their duties on the 1st day of January next; they shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York. At the general election held every three years thereafter twelve Commissioners of Common Schools and said City shall in like manner be elected and appointed with the like term of office, powers and duties as above provided.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of New-York, within five days from and after the passage of this act, to appoint twelve Commissioners of Common Schools, recognizing the principle of representation to the minority, provided for in the preceding section, as he shall deem who shall enter on the duties of their office at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act, and who shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York, in place of the present Commissioners of Common Schools of said City, and who shall hold their offices until the 31st of December next.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Manufacturing Ice.

The Lowe Refrigerated Steamship Company's ship *Wm. Taber* was visited yesterday by some fifty gentlemen who had been invited to witness Professor T. S. C. LOWE'S process of manufacturing ice, and the practical application of it to the refrigerating of meats, fruits and other equally perishable articles used for food. The ship lies at the foot of East Nineteenth-street, and is to sail for Texas next week for the purpose of bringing hence to this port a cargo of beef. This process, it is claimed, provides a sure means by which the meat of any animal, matured vegetable, and ripe fruit may be transported in their perfection, from the lowest southern to the highest northern latitudes, or across the ocean to Europe or Asia. The process consists in depriving carbonic acid gas of its latent heat, while it is being condensed under pressure, permitting it to re-vaporize through tubes, encasing those through which currents of air are forced into the refrigerating apartment. As the gas has parted with its heat to the running water, while being condensed to liquid, it must re-absorb an equal heat from the air passing through the interior tubes as it again expands into gas. This quality of heat absorption is so powerful and rapid that the air entering the refrigerating apartment is deprived of all heat, moisture and decomposing matter, and may, if required, be carried to 160° below zero, and any degree of dry pure cold may be sustained in any apartment of any size, by alternating the process of condensing the gas into liquid, and revaporizing the same liquid into gas. As both liquid and gas are confined in the condenser and tubes, they are used and reused, rendering the process of fitting expense when compared with its great results.

The hold of the *Wm. Taber* is divided into compartments, the temperature of which is kept at a little above the freezing point, and may be decreased at will to the point above-mentioned. With a steam engine of thirty-horse power the entire vessel will be kept refrigerated constantly. A sufficient supply of carbonic acid gas is obtained at very slight cost, and this is used over and over again without losing the capacity to lower the temperature of the water, which it surrounds for the purpose of converting it into ice.

Professor LOWE yesterday performed some very interesting experiments after entertaining his guests sumptuously at table in the saloon of the vessel. Having procured a large quantity of solidified carbonic gas, whose temperature, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 130° below zero, he rapidly froze quicksilver, eggs and champagne in the open air. It is claimed that by Professor LOWE'S process ice can be manufactured in any climate, and in any quantity, at a cost of $3 per ton.

Fruit Growers' Club.

This Society convened yesterday, the 18th, at the usual place, with Dr. R. T. HALLOCK in the chair. A gentleman sent a potato from Ohio to be identified, which was pronounced to be the Early Goodrich. Mr. A. S. FULLER then read a short paper on pruning trees and vines, after which he showed what he considers the best system of pruning, by clipping the roots and cutting off the stems of some grapevines and currant bushes which had been brought to the meeting for that purpose. Numerous questions touching the subject of planting trees and vines were asked and answered. Currants, it was stated, cannot be raised satisfactorily when the bushes are trained to a single stem, on account of the borer, which will soon destroy them. Trees on bushes of any kind were said to be more likely to live and grow luxuriantly if the tops are cut off, so that only a stub is left, than if the entire branches are suffered to grow.

It was announced that on next Thursday the Club will convene in the new and commodious hall No. 37 Park-place, when W. S. CARPENTER will read a paper on "The Apple."

The Labor Exchange.

From the report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange from March 1 to the 15th, the following statistics are taken: Applications for employment—Males, 1,199; females, 532. Orders of employers for laborers—Males, 761; females, 592. Persons employed—Males, 707; females, 479. Among these were 7 families, comprising 22 persons. Average number of applicants, 133 per day; average number of orders, 104 per day; average number of engagements, 91 per day. Average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $14 50; average rate of monthly wages paid to females, $9 50. Classification of emigrant labor—Males, mechanical labor, 273; agricultural, 434; females—skilled labor, 12; unskilled, 467. Common school education of emigrants—Males able to read and write, 629; males not able to read and write, 78; females able to read and write, 358; females not able to read and write, 121.

The Newsboys' Lodging House.

Mr. O'CONNOR, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House, No. 49 Park-place, is constantly in receipt of letters asking for boys and girls to be sent out West. The following was received a day or two ago:

PRAIRIEVILLE, Mo., March 2, 1869.

To the Superintendent of the News Boys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, New-York:

DEAR SIR:—I wish to know if you can send me four good boys, from 16 to 18. I will board and clothe them. I will give them a good common education, and make first-class farmers of them, and at the age of 21 I will locate them on forty acres of good land, and fix them for farming.

I would also take a girl from 16 to 18, give her the same home advantages, and the same quantity of land when of age. Respectfully yours,

COLONEL CHARLES L. DAVIS.

A company of boys will leave this Institution for the West on the 31st.

Accident to the Harlem Steamboat.

The steamboat *Nelly White*, which has recently been running to Harlem and Astoria in place of the *Sylean Grove*, yesterday morning came in collision with the dock at Astoria with sufficient force to carry away the forward guards and break in the lower cabin forward of and nearly to the paddle-wheel. Two or three persons were struck by flying splinters, but no one was seriously injured. Much excitement was caused among the passengers until the extent of the damage was fully known.

The wind and tide were both in favor of the steamboat, and the signal to reverse the engine was not given soon enough to prevent the collision. The passengers considered the pilot to blame. The same pilot had command of the *Sylvan Grove* at the time of the collision with the *Providence* last Summer.

The Alleged Carelessness of Post Office Employes.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Thursday, March 18, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your comments in your paper of this day on the carelessness of the subordinates of Postmaster KELLY, I beg leave to give you the facts of the case. All mails, after leaving and before arriving at the New-York Post Office, are in charge of the contractor for the service and the mail agents appointed by the Department at Washington. They are not subordinates of Postmaster KELLY or employes of his office, and are responsible to the Department for their actions. In the case alluded to the Postmaster applied all the remedy he had in his power, that is, to request the contractor to discharge the two mail drivers, and recommended to the Department the removal of the agent.

Yours, respectfully,

S. H. KNAPP,
Supt. of Mails, New-York Post Office.

St David's Benevolent Society.

At the annual meeting of the above Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Colonel J. H. PULESTON; Vice-Presidents, John Phillips and John T. Davies; Recording Secretary, D. H. Morgan; Corresponding Secretary, William B. Jones, No. 254 Broadway; Treasurer, Wm. Lewis; Stewards, Geo. Morgan, Evan Davies, J. E. Roberts, John L. Davies and T. R. Jones; Committees—Literature, R. Richards, H. J. Hughes and J. C. Roberts; Finance, Wm. Miles, H. H. Morgan and Owen Jones; Benevolence, Jas. Jones, T. H. Williams, Stephen Davies, Wm. A. Rees and Owen Roberts; Chaplain, Rev. Evan Griffith; Counsel, J. B. Cromwell.

The festivities of the society have been largely augmented under the Presidency of Mr. PULESTON, who, with nearly all the retiring officers, was unanimously reelected.

The dinner in honor of the memory of the Welsh saint, *Dewi Sant*, which was given at the Hoffman House, was a sumptuous and most successful affair. The speaking was of a high order, and, as a matter of course, very patriotic.

Whitfield, Spurgeon and Beecher.

Last evening Rev. J. HYATT SMITH lectured before a large audience, in the Broome-street Presbyterian Church, upon those most celebrated preachers of modern times, WHITFIELD, SPURGEON and HENRY WARD BEECHER. He gave brief biographical details in the lives of each, and instituted comparisons between them. He described a visit to SPURGEON'S Tabernacle, the model of preaching where there, and the great hyper-Calvinist's manner in the pulpit. Coming home to our own locality, he gave interesting anecdotes of Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, and quoted Dr. TODD'S curious saying, that "God created saints, sinners and the BEECHER family." He said that HENRY WARD BEECHER'S power was to-day greater than that of any pulpit or platform orator in the country.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1312	Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	3256	Brady vs. Heister.
2565	Rosenthal et al. vs. Lowenstein.	4044	Schneider v. Starr.
3092	Silbermer et al. vs. Milleney et al.	4082	Shumway et al. vs. Dessau.
2224	Johnston vs. Jackson et al.	4138	North St. Bank vs. Griswold.
2270	White vs. Jacobs et al.	4160	Alexander vs. Beach et al.
3318	Monteath vs. Rider Horse Nail Co.	4186	Woodrow et al. vs. Campbell.
3340	Smith vs. Boardman.	4270	Jones vs. Aschenback.
3360	Ring vs. Ranney et al.	4284	Maximilian vs. Schneider, &c. vs.
3376	Burrass et al. vs. Shute et al.	4338	Goodrich vs. Ganlon.
3412	Claflin et al. vs. Regensburger.	4342	Tag va. Alt et al.
3422	Bridgman vs. Salamander Safe Co.	4364	Levy et al. vs. Peck
3494	Motley vs. Jewett et al.	4380	Palmeter vs. Prindle.
3570	Collins et al. vs. Bathgate.	4390	Doremus et al. vs. Nash et al.
3574	Pattison vs. Hurd.	4424	Slegle vs. Hodes.
3588	Hives vs. Shields et al.	4464	Birkenhauer vs. Riehl.
3600	Haas vs. Molle.	4466	Bernheimer et al. vs. Mayer et al.
3680	Brown et al. vs. Platt et al.	4510	Durye vs. Stanford.
3732	Blood vs. Hickox et al.	4518	Bernstein vs. Simon et al.
3734	Same vs. Same.	4564	Cantrell vs. Nagan et al.
3796	Waring vs. Shears.	4570	Claude et al vs. Gibson.
3825	Cornell vs. Williamson et al.	4576	Levy vs. Opper et al.
3836	McKee vs. Empire S. M. Co.	4610	Gardner vs. Murray.
3844	Blascoer vs. Mullagan.	4632	Griffin, &c., vs. Clark, &c.
3848	Bowie vs. Smythe et al.	4642	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Maretzek et al.
3902	Frost vs. Pell.		

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2286	Emberson vs. Wicks.	3080	Osgood et al., re's, &c., vs. Hopkins et al.
1614	Brayden et al. vs. Roberts.	3544	Codling vs. Rosenthal et al.
2340	Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	3550	Gore vs. Dusenbury.
2356	Mittnacht vs. Fass et al.	3738	Hirsan vs. Wahr.
2672	Straub vs. Millemann	3816	Duyckinck, Adm., &c., vs. Morrisey et al.
2805	Bartlett vs. Levi.	3840	Cohen vs. Stapenhorst et al.
2910	Devlin vs. Bristol.	4304	Carter vs. Secor et al.
2940	Diehl vs. Salisbury et al.	4416	Miller vs. Hutchins.
3010	Cook et al. vs. Canlkins et al.	4546	Seaman vs. Lord impl'd &c.
3018	Davis et al. Ex'rs., &c., vs. Waring.	4568	Silberstein et al. vs. Monash et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
187	Fielder vs. Young.	239	Buck, ex'r, &c., vs. Cronell, ex'r, et al.
231	Beamish, rec'r, vs. Gutta Percha Mf'g Co.	240	Averill vs. Bowden.
117	Von Berg vs. Finch et al.	241	Hinckley vs. Walsh, ex'r.
165	Chapman et al. vs. Seligman et al.	242	Hovell et al. vs. Townsend et al.
191	Walker vs. Decker.	243	Drake vs. Heron.
129	Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.	244	Baker vs. Byrne et al.
161	De Leyer, assignee, vs. Pike et al.	245	Hallinan vs. Doelger, impleaded.
202	Melville vs. Sanderson et al.	246	Cranston vs. Plumb et al.
227	Atlantic Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	247	Goodyear, Jr., va. Storey et al.
238	Coggill et al. vs. McAloney et al.	248	Morton vs. Morton et al., ex'rs, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
39	Leseal vs. Schubath et al.	132	Dane et al. vs. Gilman et al.
50	Campbell vs. Kenny, &c.	163	Murray vs. Baker et al.
88	Meyer va. National Express and Forwarding Co.	164	Lodwick vs. Ford et al.
92	Calkin, Receiver, vs. Atkinson et al.	166	Campbell vs. Roberts.
104	Oldesing vs. Van Aken.	175	Leland vs. Schurberth et al.
109	Kolp vs. Buckman.	182	Kreitz vs. Frost.
111	Smith vs. Chester et al.	183	Ballston Spa National Bank vs. Richards, &c.
113	Johnson vs. Cater et al.	194	Harrison et al. vs. Hunt et al.
119	Ellis vs. Britton et al.	195	Harrison et al. vs. Hunt et al.
128	In rel. Petition Korn, &c.	209	Hyatt vs. Denman.

Call No. 216—Therasson et al. vs. Bacon et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A.M.

Nos.		Nos.	
421	Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	745	Goldberg et al. vs. Van Horn et al.
723	Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.	643	Agnew vs. Liverpool and Phila. Steamship Co.
273	Duckworth vs. Greer et al.	673	Drude vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
1464	Peiser vs. Cong. B. U. R.	775	Lange vs. Cockerill.
697	Primrose, infr't., by Gd'n. vs. Erie Railway Co.	783	Erb vs. McLaughlin.
399	Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	390½	Chapman vs. Thompson.
703	Doyle vs. Mulrein.	771	Barrett, Adm'x., vs. Singer M'f'g. Co.
		787	Sturm vs. International Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Pitman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
960	Colt vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	696	Brooks et al. vs. Indem. Fire Ins. Co.
690	Keagan vs. Meyer.	828	Am. Gas Light Co. vs. Gaslight Co. vs. Parker et al.
476	De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.	452	Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
678	Mahoney vs. Christadoro.	842	Kiel et al. vs. Protec. Ins. Co.
888	Hay vs. Douglas.	894	Phelps vs. Carter et al.
756	Barnum & Van Amburgh Co., vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	786	Tuska vs. Schnepel.
896	Keegan vs. Hopkins.	424	Dolreen vs. Loesser et al.
930	Hunter vs. Macdonald.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Wetzler vs. Cohen et al.	1190	Sykes vs. Bley.
1158	Schaffer vs. Stutz.	1124	Schanck et al. vs. Fuller.
1174	Kittel et al. vs. Martin.	1136	Chase vs. Mettnacht.
1032	Pollion vs. Pickersgill.	1137	Chase vs. Ducreux.
975	Garvey vs. Bell et al.	1060	Wondra vs. Goldstein.
1029	Heise, Administ'x, vs. Schultz.	932	Gawtry vs. Noyes.
		1109	Alderman va. Bendall.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1093	Bliss vs. Coleman.	730	Phillippe, &c., vs. Deutch.
891	Matthews vs. Cooper.	719	Buckbee vs. Schultz.
756	Douglas vs. Nicoll.	913	Bonnett et al. vs. O'Kane.
2090	Elkins et al vs. Boseman.	—	Stillman vs. Taylor, &c.
1401	Layton vs. France.	402	Hyman vs. Franklin.
1402	Same vs. Same.	960	Waylan va. Livingston et al
880	Jacobs et al. vs. Ford et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2035	Hosney vs. Garland.	2156	Bell vs. Tubbs.
2120	Killan vs. Desmond.	2185	Dempsey vs. Nat'l Shoe and Ex. Bank.
—	Newton va. Wager.	2153	Marsh vs. Palmer.
2055	Mietzschilling vs. Fuchs.	2154	Gerina vs. Marsh.
2099	Prince vs. Bolte.	2155	Tucker vs. Osborn.
2130	Scriber vs. Schaefer.	2156	Mahann vs. Hartmann.
2142	Burk vs. Burke.	2157	Siegel vs. Swift.
2143	Willen vs. Morris.	2158	Shepard vs. Fuller.
2119	Kennelly vs. Haines.	2159	Duffy vs. Manice.
2144	Campbell vs. Backling.	2160	Hellan vs. Oberstetter.
2145	Ellis vs. Keller.	2161	Stein vs. Fuchs.
2146	Irschick vs. Hammann.	2162	Meas. Paper Coll. Co. vs. Nenard Pat. Leath. Co.
2147	Russell vs. Ferguson.	2163	Helleman va. Oakley.
2148	Broadway vs. Miles.	2167	Oakley vs. Hutchins.
2149	Redmond vs. Miles.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. John S. Kelly, burglary.	4	The People vs. Henry Gifford, grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Henry Monroe, burglary.	5	The People va. Michael Gannon, burglary.
3	The People vs. Martin Maloney, felonious assault and battery.	6	The People vs. George Smith, grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—MARCH 19.

Nos.		Nos.	
27	Michel vs. Broadway Railroad Company.	179	Krauss vs. Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn.
170	Bishop vs. Phillips.	182	Dederick vs. Corcoran.
		84	Cunningham vs. Bass.

UNITED STATES COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the case of the sinking of the ship *Kate Dyer* and the steamship *Scotland*, in which an action was brought against the National Steam Navigation Company for the recovery of damages amounting to $255,000, the Court yesterday decided that the evidence made it apparent that the attention of the officer in charge of the movements of the steamer was not fastened on the ship at the time of the collision, and ordered that a decree be entered in favor of the libelants, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount of damages.

In the two cases, Coles Carpenter *vs.* Henry Cox, Henry Cox *vs.* The sloop *Elmira Shepard*, which were tried together, a decision was rendered in the first that the vessel must be held liable for the damage, and in the second in favor of the libelants, with an order of reference to ascertain and report the amount of damages.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

United States vs. Jacob Freud.—The District-Attorney brought forward the second charge against Mr. Freud yesterday, namely the charge that he had conspired with one Singer and one Knopf to defraud the Government by running a cigar factory at No. 6 Ridge-street, on a false bond and without paying taxes.

Frederick Seebert testified that he had filed the bond and that the business was conducted in his name, though he was only an irresponsible workman at the factory; that the factory was worked for six weeks with thirty workmen; that they made a return at the Revenue Board of 50,000 cigars on one occasion; that the Government got no money from them at all.

Julius Knopf was called, but the defence objected that he was already indicted for a similar offence in company with Freud. Singer was absent, and the District-Attorney concluded not to press the charge, and the Commissioner therefore dismissed it.

The arguments on the first charge will be heard on Monday.

CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING.

United States vs. Farnham Z. Tucker.—The defendant was charged with an attempt to blackmail Mr. Ray, the distiller.

Mr. Ray's brother was put on the stand, and testified to witnessing several payments of money by Ray to Tucker, confirming the statements of previous witnesses. The greater part of the time in this examination was taken up by the most minute details concerning where Mr. Ray and Mr. Moore, Mr. Tucker stood, which pocket Mr. Ray put his hand into, &c.

The case was then adjourned.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE OBSCENE PICTURE CASE.

United States vs. Calvin Willis.—Willis is charged with vending obscene pictures and circulars through the Post Office. Willis waived all defence, and was yesterday committed for trial on $5,000 bail.

EXCITING A REVOLT.

United States vs. Thomas Pomphrey.—Pomphrey is charged by Captain George Norton with attempting to excite a revolt on his vessel during the passage from New-Orleans to New-York. He was committed yesterday for trial in default of $500 bail.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 18.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke.

CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY OF A DEED—A FAMILY QUARREL.

Mary Ann Henry, Administratrix of Patrick Henry, deceased, vs. Caroline E. People.—The plaintiff in this case is sole administratrix of Patrick Henry, who died at Keyport on the 31st of July, 1867. The plaintiff is his widow and the defendant is a married daughter. Aside from the fact that this appears to be a family quarrel of a most unusual and unnatural character, there is involved in the litigation a large and important principle of law. Patrick Henry, when he died, was a resident of this City. He left surviving his widow, who is the plaintiff, and also three children. His property was considerable, and consisted mainly of real estate, situated in this City. In his will he provided for all, but not equally. In searching among the papers of Mr. Henry some time after his death an assignment of a twenty-one years' lease to his daughter Caroline, was found. This lease was upon premises No. 139 Leonard-street, this City, and commenced to run from May, 1860. The assignment to the daughter is dated May, 1860. There is no pretence that this paper was ever actually delivered to the daughter by her father. It having been found among Mr. Henry's papers after his decease, it was put into the hands of Mr. Flanagan, who had theretofore been his counsel, and by the latter recorded Oct. 16, 1867, two months and a half after Mr. Henry's death. The mother, as executrix of the estate, in her complaint charges that the daughter secretly took this paper away from the box where the other papers were, caused it to be recorded, and soon after gave notice that it was her design to sell or dispose of, to mature, the interests in the Leonard-street property. To prevent this, the mother commenced a suit against her daughter, and procured from the Supreme Court an injunction to prohibit the daughter Caroline from selling the lease. Hence the final came off on the equity side of the Court before Judge CLERKE. The answer is in substance a general denial.

During the trial the Court intimated that the main question to be decided is, whether, under all the circumstances, there was such a delivery in law and in equity of the deed of assignment as would give to the daughter a valid title to the estate in question. Counsel for the defendant urged that there existed no question as to what the intention of the deceased was. He meant to give to his daughter Caroline the lease of this leasehold property. Why should not his intention be carried out?

On the other hand, the counsel for the plaintiff cited numerous authorities tending to show that even under such peculiar circumstances as had been here disclosed, unless there had been an actual delivery of the deed, no title to the estate could pass. The mother had testified upon the stand that she never knew of the assignment until the fact was communicated to her by her daughter Caroline. And yet this mother knew all about her husband's business for months and years prior to his death. She swears that she collected his rents, and whenever he was ill or out of town she transacted his business. The mother, if any one, would naturally have known of the existence of the lease, and of the intention of the husband in regard to the disposition of his property among his children.

At the conclusion of the trial the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Davis & Edsall; for defendant, Mr. Richard O'Gorman and Mr. W. J. Kane.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	1	Barley, bushels.	....
Flour, bbls.	7,237	Malt, bushels.	625
Flour, bags.	....	Peas, bushels.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	431	Pork, bbls.	349
Cornmeal, bags.	422	Cut Meats, pkgs.	526
Wheat, bushels.	143,638	Lard, pkgs.	227
Corn, bushels.	25,592	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	504
Rye, bushels.	140	Whisky, bbls.	284
Oats, bushels.	2,597	Petroleum, bbls.	2,224

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $7 75@8 for Pots, and $9 12½@9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEES—Has been inactive at previous prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 1,421 bales, including 427 bales to spinners, 474 bales to speculators, 320 bales to shippers, and 200 bales in transit. Also, 200 bales Low Middling, for April delivery, at 27½c., and 200 bales do., for May delivery, at 27¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25½	25¾	26	26¾
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26½	26¾	27	27¾
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	27½	27¾	28	28¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	28½	28¾	29	29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	9,212
Receipts last week	14,856
Receipts preceding week	19,907
Receipts since Jan. 1	224,160
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,018,537
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	977,852
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	56,115
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	245,041
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	238,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	120,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,781,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,779,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,822,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	907,000
Exports same time last year	1,149,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,858,737
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	390,000
Estimated stock same time last year	320,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	88,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,280
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,389
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

EGGS—The week's receipts have been 11,009 packages. Prices have ruled low under the very liberal offerings, though the demand has been active. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 26c.@26½c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 24c.@24½c.; Western, by express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 24c.@24½c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—The demand has been light for most kinds of domestic. We quote: Apples, Russett, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Common, $3 50@$4 00; Apples, Evening, $6@$6 50; Apples, Baldwin, $5 25@$6 00; Apples, Spitzenburg, $5 75@$8; Apples, mixed lots, $4 50@$5; Cranberries, $13@$16, ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are in light stock and higher. Peaches are quiet but firm. Prime Apples, State, 14c.@14½c.; New Apples, Western, 13½c.@14c.; New Apples, Southern, 10½c.@11½c.; New Peaches, prime, 24c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 21c.@22c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Blackberries, 22c.@23c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, pitted, 26c.@28c.; Plums, 27c.@29c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. has been made in the market for State and Western Flour, on a fair inquiry, chiefly from the home trade. Sales have been reported of 13,450 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 25@$6 65; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $6 65@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$8 25, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 10
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 25

Southern Flour has been in fair request, but at irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 75@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inquired for, and is firmer at $6 25@$9 50, as extremes for poor and choice and $8 25@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 450 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 75@$6 90 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in light demand at $4 25@$6 for Western; $5 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $2 62½@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, closing a trifle easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 60@$1 61, chiefly at $1 60; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 46½, in store and delivered; and White California at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been slow of sale, and lower and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels at 85¼c.@87½c. for New Mixed Western; 93c.@95c. (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 81½c.@92c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel; sales 2,100 bushels. Barley continues in slack demand at nominally unchanged prices. Barley Malt has been inactive at $2 20@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, but quoted heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels Western at 72½c.@73½c., chiefly at 73c., in store, and 75c.@75½c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Receipts of Beans continue free, and with a dull market prices are lower and irregular. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 20@$3 40; Beans, Marrows, prime, $3 75@$3 90; Beans, Mediums, prime, $2 80@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 90@$1 95 ₱ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, $3 25@$3 40 ₱ bag.

HAY—North River continues in light request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 @$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 55c.@$1 10 for long and short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including American, at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State, 6c. @12c.; Eastern, 6c. and 10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. @9c.; Michigan, 5c. @10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c. @5c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been slow of sale and weak in price, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c. @60c.; Cuba at 35c. @60c.; New-Orleans at 78c. @90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@51c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 25@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar is quiet at $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 03; Olive at $1 80 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request since our last, at 16¾c.@17¼c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c. @22c. for Crude in bbls., and 31c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The Potato trade is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 50; Peerless Blows, $2 25@$2 75; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$5 50, ₱ bbl. Onions, Red, $6@$8; Onions, Yellow, $6@$8; Marrow Squash, $3@$5 50; Russia Turnips, $1 50@$1 75, ₱ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in fair demand, with a firm market. Game is dull, the season being almost over. We quote Dressed Poultry: Turkeys, 20c.@24c.; Geese, 12c.@16c.; Ducks, 20c.@23c.; Chickens, 18c.@23c. ₱ lb. Game—Grouse, ₱ pair, 85c. @1; Ducks, red heads, ₱ pair, $1@$1 12; Ducks, canvas backs, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, chiefly on speculative account, at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 25, closing at $32 25 for New Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; and $23 50@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,000 bbls. New Mess, including April delivery, seller's option, $22 37; next four months, $22 18½; and next six months at $22 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy at 13¾c.@14c. for Western, and 14¼c.@14½c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in demand at steadier prices; sales equal to 200 packages, at 16c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet, but held at very full prices; sales 150 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¾c., Short Rib at 17c., and Short Clear at 17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in less request and easier in price; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tierces and 3bbls. at 16c.@19c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@18¾c. for City, and 19c.@19¼c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 750 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, April and May, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and heavy at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 140 bbls. Pierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $26@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in demand at $26@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,068 packages. The high rates of this market have not only had the effect to draw out every package from the dairy rooms of this State and Pennsylvania, but also the little good and the mass of inferior Canada stock that had been passed or rejected by the buyers there for the English market. The stock of really good to fine Butter is quite limited, and for such a fair demand prevails for local and coastwise trade, while low grades of State and Canada stock are dull and heavy, with quotations nominally unchanged. The market closes quiet and subject to a prompt change, higher or lower, according to the quantities arriving during the next few days. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	50	@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	46	@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	44	@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43	@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42	@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	50	@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	43	@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	45	@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	42	@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	42	@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	40	@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33	@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25	@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	25	@35
Canada, Good to Prime	30	@43

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 1,210 boxes. Exporters relinquished the field some time since, owing to the great disparity between the English and our own markets, and as the season draws to a close and the period for the new crop approaches, they are less disposed to operate, unless at figures widely different from our quotations; consequently the sole outlets for the balance of the crop are local and coastwise trade, which will diminish with the close of the season of Lent. Holders of Cheese are more pliable, and the market is easier, with a tendency to lower prices. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	21	@22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	20	@21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	21	@22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	19	@20
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	10	@15

RICE—A fair inquiry prevails for Carolina at from $8 75@$9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have attracted less attention, and have been depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 hhds. Cuba &c., at from 12c.@13¾c.; and 391 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars are in demand at from 14¼c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 215,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c.@18c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 135 bbls., in lots, at 95c.@95½c. ₱ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firmer, but has been very dull. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb. For Wheat, by steamer, shipowners were asking 4d. ₱ bushel.

Serious Affray Between Boys.

MICHAEL MILLMORE and RICHARD MCGUIRE, two boys, quarreled about some trivial matter, when RICHARD stabbed MICHAEL in the breast, inflicting a very severe wound. The affair occurred on the 23d of January, and the wounded boy, having been removed to the hospital, yet remains in a critical condition. The assailant has but just been arrested, and was yesterday committed by Justice SHANDLEY to await the result of the injuries.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union. We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons. We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash. We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market. Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1869.

Cash capital Jan. 1, 1869 ..... $300,000
Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1869 126,073
Assets $426,073
Liabilities ..... None
Losses in process of adjustment $20,927

E. J. LOWBER, President.
E. S. BROWN, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

COMBINATION SILVER MINING COMPANY'S Office, Room No. 15, No. 185 Broadway, New-York.—Persons holding stock in the above-named Company, who were not present at the meeting of stockholders, March 10, are requested to call immediately at the office of the Company, and learn something of importance involving the future value of their stock. JOS. M. BROWN, Secretary.

MARCH 15, 1869.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust

COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	116¼	116¾	5-20 Coupon, 67.	113⅝	113¾
Coupon, 1881.	116¼	116⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113⅝	113¾
5-20 Regis., 1862.	114	115	10-40 Regist'd.	105⅜	106
5-20 Coupon, '62.	119½	119¾	10-40 Coupon.	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	115⅛	115⅜	Gold.	130⅛	131
5-20 Coupon, '65.	117⅝	117¾	U. S. Curr. Fac.	103⅜	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	113⅝	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1869.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act,

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of March, 1869.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

L. S.

No. 1,691.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 69 WILLIAM-ST.,

Offers for sale at SUBSCRIPTION PRICES AND WITHOUT COMMISSION, ANY

RAILROAD BONDS

which are offered in this market on subscription. Government and other Bonds supplied at lowest rates. Exchanges made.

JAMES ROBB KING & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

DRAW

Short-Sight Exchange on Paris, Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days,

ON

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

AMICABLE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 316 BROADWAY,

(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH HOXIE ..... President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL ..... Vice-President.
J. F. R. HAYDEN ..... Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES STUART, LEGRAND LOCKWOOD,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, JOSEPH HOXIE,
NATHAN THADDEN, Z. DEDERICK,
H. B. HALL, HENRY HAIGHT,
S. H. KENDALL, E. DWIGHT KENDALL,
A. J. SMITH, A. A. VALENTINE,
JAMES G. POWERS.
H. C. PIFFARD, M. D. ..... Medical Examiner.
W. M. TWEED, JR. ..... Counsel.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York, on MONDAY, April 6, next. Polls open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 23, both inclusive.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.

MR. EMILE E. EVERS' INTEREST in our house expired on the above date.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
No. 40 East 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. Address, by letter or personally, HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. F. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as a good cook; understands her business perfectly; 6 years' reference; also, a chamber-maid to assist in washing and ironing, with 6 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 251 9th-av. for two days. Inquire in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; good family sewer and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; would do light chamberwork; best City references given. Call at No. 234 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT WOMAN OF 25, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, cream, pastries, meats, side-dishes, boning, larding, &c.; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A ENGLISH YOUNG GIRL, a situation as housemaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the care of grown children or light chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Call at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman to do plain sewing and light chamberwork in a small private family; has first-rate reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 41st-st., one stairs up.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give two years of the best City references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to take care of a child; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, No. 34 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few engagements by the day, week, or month; City or country. Call or address for one week at No. 304 East 26th-st., or No. 244½ 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; does not wash; good reference. Call at No. 255 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good baker, cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Inquire at No. 7 Carroll-pl., one door from Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, A situation; would wait on grown children, or would take a housekeeper's situation; thirteen years' reference; can be seen till suited. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITtuation as ladies' maid or seamstress alone; is fully competent for making ladies' or children's clothing. Call or address No. 816 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; neat, willing and respectful; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant middle-aged woman, of long experience as ladies' cook, nurse; or more engaging in apartments or to take care of an invalid lady; has the best City references. Call for one week at 402 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has a little girl 8 years old; would like to have her with me; good reference given. Call at No. 813 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman as laundress; would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; no objection to country; good reference. Call at No. 337 East 21st-st., in bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as waitress; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 439 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a flow of good healthy milk and plenty of it. Call for two days at No. 34 West American-pl., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands all its branches; an excellent baker; best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 8 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING OUT BY the day as dressmaker, a few more engagements in families; terms and fits to the utmost manner. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 401 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements in families by the day or week; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 255 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day; best of reference if required. Address Miss O'BRIEN, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; reference if required. Call at No. 403 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is a good baker; good references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, THE work of one or two families more, by the day or week; is a Protestant, with City reference. Call for two days at No. 527 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced laundress in a first-class private family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 446 4th-

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DON GIOVANNI. Leading characters by Miss Kellogg and Mme. La Grange.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHYLOCK and A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A conference between France and Belgium is proposed for the purpose of arranging certain commercial questions of mutual interest, and also to make some modifications of the Belgian law which prevents the transfer of railroad interests to foreign companies.

CELESTINE OLAZAGA, a member of the Spanish Cortes, and one of its Secretaries, was killed in a duel, at Madrid, on Wednesday.

A number of Irish noblemen and landowners have published a protest against the passage of Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

In the House of Commons last night the bill providing for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was taken up, and Mr. DISRAELI made a speech in opposition to it. Mr. GREGORY replied at considerable length. In the House of Peers the policy of releasing Fenian prisoners was condemned by Lord GREY and Lord CAIRNS.

The cotton spinners of Preston have struck in consequence of a proposed reduction of wages.

CUBA.

Captain-General DULCE has issued a proclamation reducing the taxation on plantations and country real estate fifty per cent., and imposing additional duties on sugar and molasses.

Our mail advices from Havana, received by the *Columbia*, are dated March 13. They include interesting details of the situation, as well as statements concerning the political prisoners who, it seems, are positively to be transported to Fernando Po, and general intelligence that will repay perusal.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills of minor importance were reported from committees and passed, and several others were introduced and referred to committees. The bill supplemental to the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds was debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. MORTON concluded his argument in favor of the repeal. Mr. DAVIS spoke for two hours and a half to prove that the Tenure-of-Office bill was unconstitutional and void. Mr. BROWNLOW obtained the floor, but being too weak to read his remarks they were read by the Secretary. He was opposed to the repeal, but would favor a modification of the law. Mr. SCOTT obtained the floor but yielded to a motion to adjourn. Mr. TRUMBULL announced that he should press the bill to a vote to-day.

In the House, a number of documents relating to contested elections were referred to the Election Committee. One relating to the contest in Mr. COVODE'S (Pennsylvania) district provoked a lengthy debate, but was finally laid on the table. A Committee of Conference was appointed to settle the dispute in regard to the Joint Committee of Retrenchment. The House wants a Committee consisting of four Senators and seven Representatives, and the Senate wants three Senators and three Representatives. Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a substitute for the bill providing for the removal of civil officers in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The substitute extends the time thirty days in which commanding officers are allowed to remove such officers as cannot take the test oath. Mr. BUTLER opposed the measure, as did also Mr. PAINE, both members of the Reconstruction Committee. The bill was recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Some of the convicts in Sing Sing Prison made two desperate attempts to escape yesterday. At 4 o'clock in the morning, one of the keepers named FORREST took five of the convicts from their cells for the purpose of bringing in the breakfast for the other prisoners. While on the way to the kitchen the convicts seized FORREST and bound and gagged him, leaving him on the floor. They then went to the kitchen and served the guard in like manner, after which they escaped by means of the roof. It was afterward found that EDWARD CRAFT, the guard, who had been bound, had died of suffocation from being gagged. Two of the escaped convicts were soon after captured in a barn at Tarrytown. In the afternoon a number of convicts while at work overpowered their guard, and made a rush for a schooner which was lying at anchor. They drove every one away from it, but before they could get the schooner away from the dock a guard from the prison arrived and commenced firing upon them. Two or three were seriously injured and the remainder surrendered.

Yesterday morning a robber entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. CHRISTOPHER GRIGGS, at Hamilton, Canada, and took from under that gentleman's head a wallet containing $750. Mr. GRIGGS awaking the robber shot at him, the bullet taking effect in the right side of Mrs. GRIGGS. The robber then escaped. Mrs. GRIGGS is still alive, but lies in a very precarious condition.

The Delaware Senate yesterday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a strict party vote.

An explosion occurred in a powder-mill and torpedo factory near Titusville, Penn., yesterday, by which three workmen were killed and the proprietor, COL. DAVIDSON, so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

General MCKEEVER telegraphs to headquarters in Missouri discrediting the report of the capture of General CUSTER by Indians. He says the last heard from CUSTER he was on the point of leaving the Wichita Mountains to come north. An officer from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, heard nothing of the report till he struck the Smokey Hill Route.

Five Pawnee Indians recently went to Ellsworth, Kansas, when some rowdies called upon them to surrender. Two of them did so, but the three others attempted to escape, whereupon they were shot and scalped. Next day twenty Pawnees came into Ellsworth and threatened to burn the town unless the murderers of their friends were surrendered. They were frightened away by some troops who were hastened to the town. Seven Pawnees were killed about the same time by soldiers who had been sent in pursuit of them by General SIBLEY.

At San Francisco, on Wednesday, while a salute was being fired on board the steamer *Chrysopolis*, on the occasion of the reception of the "Emmett Guard" military company, from Sacramento City, a keg of gunpowder was accidentally exploded, and some eighteen or twenty persons injured. The boat was considerably damaged.

Dr. MUDD, who was lately released from the Dry Tortugas, arrived in Baltimore yesterday on the steamship *Liberty*, from Key West.

The murder of three men at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, is reported in a dispatch from Chicago. Three men, named DARNELL, went on board the steamer *Belle of Memphis* at Darnell's Landing, and asked the Captain to stop at Island No. 10, as some other persons wanted to get on board. As the steamer stopped at the Island three men named LANE were in waiting, one of whom, accompanied by a lady, stepped on board the boat. He was immediately shot down by the DARNELLS and killed. They then ran to the guards of the boat and shot the two other LANE'S who were on shore. The DARNELLS then went ashore, and as they did so, asked the Captain to take good care of the lady who was left on the boat. No cause for these murders is assigned.

In the Superior Court, at Hartford, on Wednesday, JAMES WILSON, *alias* Dave Kentley, the notorious burglar, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison for burglary at Hartford, and seven years for burglary in Plainville. He is already serving four years' time, dating from December, making sixteen years in all. He has heretofore escaped from Michigan, Ohio and New-Jersey prisons, where his time is yet to be served. In getting away from Michigan he froze both feet, and had them amputated near the instep.

Two sleeping cars on the Pan Handle route were thrown from the track on Tuesday and a number of persons injured, one so seriously that he was left at Steubenville, near which place the accident occurred. A broken rail was the occasion of the accident.

It is said that Judge WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Cambridge, has telegraphed to Washington his acceptance of the office of the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that he will be appointed by the President.

Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, Brevet Major U. S. A., died suddenly, at Point San Jose, Cal., Feb. 26, from apoplexy. The deceased was a native of Washington, D. C., and received his appointment as an officer in the regular army on the 22d of October, 1861. He served with credit during the war, and was brevetted a Major for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

The United States Marshal at Atlanta, Ga., mysteriously disappeared a few days since. It is rumored that he had in his possession upwards of $50,000 belonging to private individuals.

A Chicago paper prints a statement to the effect that a half-witted boy has confessed to having murdered Hon. MURRAY MCCONNELL, of Indiana. The boy says he had a dispute with Mr. MCCONNELL about $11, and becoming enraged struck him on the head with a hammer. The boy is left-handed, and it is asserted that the blows which proved fatal must have been struck by a left-handed person. Mr. ROBINSON, who is under arrest charged with the murder, maintains a calm and confident demeanor, and feels assured that he will be able to establish his innocence.

Señor MORALES LEMUS has arrived here, fully empowered by President CESPEDES as Minister from the Provisional Government of Cuba. He goes to Washington to seek recognition of the Revolutionary Government.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH lectured yesterday evening, at the Broome-street Presbyterian Church, on WHITFIELD, SPURGEON and BEECHER, describing them in a humorous, striking manner, and indicating the points of resemblance and the contrasts between them.

The Police Commissioners have directed their Chief Clerk to prefer charges against Detective JOHN S. YOUNG, for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, and for having received since Jan. 1, 1869, money for police services without giving notice to the Board of the receipt thereof.

A new wing of the Long Island College Hospital was opened last evening.

Cotton was quiet and heavy yesterday. Flour and Pork were in good demand and firmer. Grain and Lard were less sought after at easier prices. Groceries dull. Freights very tame.

Army Reduction and Consolidation.

The prompt action of the War Department upon that clause in the Army Appropriation bill providing for a reduction and consolidation of the infantry from forty-five regiments to twenty-five, is the best possible commentary upon the famous army debate of the last Congress. In that debate, General BUTLER, who led the forces that opposed the moderate scheme of General GARFIELD, and advised, in its place, wholesale slaughter of officers and men, remarked that "it had been said over and over again that the General of the Army desired no reduction, and the putting the matter in his hands with that fact before the House would show that the House did not desire any reduction."

This was the doctrine from which the *World* could not withhold its "admiration;" but both the *World* and its *protégé* have sung very low on the subject since the consolidation has been effected. "With the Republican Party in power," said that journal, "we expect nothing valuable in army retrenchment." And having *got* something valuable, it bears its disappointment with grim silence.

The measure which actually passed was General GARFIELD'S plan, modified slightly by the Blaine amendment, and further slightly modified by the action of the Senate. It left with the War Department the charge of consolidating all the infantry regiments to twenty-five, "as rapidly as the requirements of the public service will permit." The consolidations were all made within a week after the passage of the Congressional measure, the necessary movements and assignments were ordered five days later, and instructions were issued to have them effected "without unnecessary delay."

The scheme of the reduction is very simple. The regiments are consolidated company by company, so that each company may have present for duty three commissioned and fourteen non-commissioned officers, and 105 enlisted men. All enlisted men unfit for active service are to be discharged, and no new enlistments made until the total is reduced to the maximum force authorized for 25 regiments. The 45 regiments are then reduced to 25. The supernumerary non-commissioned officers are to be discharged, unless they elect to remain in service on a lower grade, and the supernumerary commissioned officers will await orders at their homes. When vacancies occur they will be filled by assignment of senior officers of the same grade from among those awaiting orders.

Thus, quietly, economically, and without injustice, the important change will be effected, and the natural casualties of service—by deaths, resignations and dismissals—will soon have brought all the remaining supernumerary officers into service. In the transfer of regiments, also, for consolidation, care is taken, as far as possible, to avoid expenses of transportation by uniting those contiguous, or already present for duty in the new station assigned to the regiment.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Georgia and its Status.

The Fifteenth Amendment has fared badly in Georgia, from friends as well as enemies. Governor BULLOCK blundered in transmitting it to the Legislature. He made it the pretext for an argument upon the eligibility of colored citizens to office, and insisted that the amendment awaiting ratification places the right beyond dispute. Here was the beginning of a needless controversy, the bearing of which is apparent from the fact that the ratifying resolution as originally passed by the lower branch of the Legislature was qualified by a repudiation of "the construction placed upon said amendment by the Governor." This qualifying clause it was which led to the reconsideration of the resolution on the following day, and to manœuvres and counter-manœuvres on the part of violent Democrats and extreme Republicans, the precise object of which it is not easy to understand. This, however, is apparent: The quarrel in its more ugly aspect has grown out of the attempt of the Governor to fasten upon the amendment a construction which Congress left in doubt, aggravated as that attempt was by the equally gratuitous effort at self-vindication of those by whom the colored members were expelled.

Subsequently the Georgia House ratified the amendment anew, though in what terms and upon what conditions, if any, the telegraph has failed to report. But the Senate, by the casting vote of its President, on Wednesday resolved to postpone the subject indefinitely. For the time, therefore, Georgia virtually rejects the amendment, and by this action jeopardizes its immediate success.

The risk may be but temporary. For it is more than probable that Congress will exact the ratification of the amendment as one of the conditions of restoring Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to the Union. The right to enforce such a requirement is as valid as that which dictated the other features of Reconstruction, and its exercise in these cases will be neither inexpedient nor unjust. The amendment is a logical supplement of reconstruction, and it is proper that States awaiting readmission shall be required, if necessary, to contribute to its adoption. Far better will be this method of effecting the desired object than that devised by Senator MORTON to overcome difficulties occasioned by the withdrawal of members from a Legislature, as in Indiana. The authority to override rules framed by States for the government of their own legislators is doubtful, to say the least, and its exercise, be the authority what it may, would be unseemly and impolitic. But so far as the unreconstructed States are concerned, no delicacy of the kind exists. The requirements already provided for cover in a different form much more than is comprised in the pending amendment. They establish universal suffrage as the starting point, while impartial enfranchisement is all at which the amendment aims.

Keeping this distinction in view, it must be admitted that the attitude assumed by the majority of the Georgia Democrats shows the importance of settling finally the suffrage question by a provision of the fundamental law. Until this be effected there will be no peace on the suffrage question. Mr. PENDLETON—whom the *World* last Autumn nominated for the party leadership in 1872—has recently foreshadowed the ground to be occupied in regard to the votes of colored people. He has urged that nothing be done implying concession or recognition; insisting that the Democracy must remain the "white man's party," and as such must everywhere make war upon negro suffrage. The address of the Indiana seceders proves that they occupy the same position.

Nor is it doubtful that the opposition to the amendment in Georgia proceeds in part from a disposition to keep the question open. Having professed to submit to terms involving universal suffrage, there can be no hostility to the engrafting of impartial suffrage upon the Federal Constitution except on the hypothesis that a final settlement is objectionable. In this fact lies the justification of the amendment and the evidence of its great importance. It is the only means by which an irritating contest may be satisfactorily ended; the only method by which the renewed agitation promised by Mr. PENDLETON, and anticipated by the Democrats, alike of Georgia and Indiana, may be prevented.

That the Georgia legislature, by its rejection of the amendment, strengthens the influences which threaten the standing of the State, is a consideration which ordinary prudence would not have underrated. The status of the State is assailed. Its Senators are excluded from the Chamber at Washington avowedly on the ground that the rights of the State are in dispute. The Judiciary Committee is divided in opinion—one half holding that the State is in the Union, and entitled to all its privileges, the other denying the validity of acts essential to its reconstruction. A measure is before the Senate canceling whatever recognition may have been extended to it, and throwing back the local government to the provisional point from which it has been supposed to have escaped. In these circumstances common sense would seem to have suggested compliance with the proposition for further amending the National Constitution as a mode of averting antagonism in Congress and re-establishing harmony between local and federal authority. These reasonable expectations have come to naught. The insolent spirit and foolish pride which in the first instance disdained the Fourteenth Amendment as a basis of restoration, now reappear to reject the Fifteenth. The penalty of the former error is forgotten or disregarded. And under the pretence of upholding the dignity of the State, the Democrats have done what they could to provoke quarrels that may lead to its bitter humiliation.

Let us hope that Congress will not be led by momentary resentment to adopt retaliatory measures. The wrong-doing of the Legislature in expelling colored members, the obstinacy with which it has refused to retrace an inexcusable step, the manner of its rejection of the pending amendment,—are, perhaps, circumstances not readily tolerated. But they call for firm yet prudent treatment—not for harsh reprisals, or a policy of questionable constitutionality. The case is not clear enough to warrant sweeping measures. The difference of opinion in the Judiciary Committee is proof that any attempt to thrust back the State to the rudimentary stage of reconstruction would be revolting to an influential portion of the Republican Party. The period is past when scruples touching the constitutionality of a course proposed subsided before the stern law of necessity. Even to right the wronged and to secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, it is not desirable to sanction the plan at present before the Senate.

Under the new administration, time will accomplish much. The Republicans of Georgia, black and white, all have votes. The trouble hitherto has been that, with Mr. JOHNSON leagued with the Democracy, fraud and violence have neutralized votes and placed the colored people at the mercy of their enemies. President GRANT may be relied upon to secure for every man in the State freedom of speech and the unchecked exercise of the franchise; and with these advantages all the legitimate objects of the Congressional policy may be attained.

Emigrant Sailing Ships.

We recently expressed our fervent hope that good might come out of evil in the case of the horror-ship *James Foster*, and that the sacrifice of human life among the passengers and crew, and the fearful sufferings of the survivors, due to the rapacity of the owners and the inhuman cruelty of those employed by them, would not, after all, be without their influence for the welfare of future emigrants. And we are more disposed than ever to hope and believe that they will not be. The more widely that the details of the case are read and understood, the more general, we feel assured, will become the conviction that for the future no emigrants seeking our shores should be exposed to the possible risk of such sufferings and such treatment. It so happens that in the present case an unusually protracted voyage, exceptionally rough weather, and three or four peculiarly brutal officers combined to aggravate the normal discomforts and dangers of the voyage, and to bring about the state of things brought to light in the investigation before the Commissioners of Emigration. Owing to the continual storms through which the vessel passed, the passengers were confined down below for a considerable portion of the time, and the rough weather also operated unfavorably in increasing the difficulties under which they labored in getting their scanty supply of food cooked. Ship fever and diarrhœa soon made their appearance, and found the passengers with their health undermined by confinement and the insufficient supply of bad food, and their spirits broken down by suffering and cruelty, in no condition to resist their ravages. On arrival at this port, the vessel was visited in Quarantine, and owing to the deaths and the presence of infectious disease, she was detained and the case subjected to the investigation it is now undergoing.

There is no doubt, we admit, that the case of the *James Foster* is an exceptionably bad one. But we should like very much to know how far it differs in reality from that of the great majority of sailing vessels that arrive at this and other American ports with emigrants from England, Ireland, Germany or Sweden. If it had not been for the fever and the consequent detention in Quarantine, we should probably have heard nothing at all of the incidents and conditions of the voyage. We fear that few of these ships arrive without those on board who could tell a tale of privation and ill-treatment varying in the main but little from that extracted from the passengers on the *James Foster*. As a rule, passengers of that class are too glad to reach their destination to dwell upon the sufferings of the voyage, and are easily frightened or cajoled into silence, even if they know how to set about making public a record of their grievances.

We repeat once more our firm conviction that the interests of humanity demand that a stop shall be put to the conveyance of emigrant passengers in sailing vessels from Europe to America. There is no reason why it should be permitted to continue, and many why it should be suppressed. In the first place, if the steamship lines, notwithstanding all the existing competition, cannot afford to supply emigrants with sufficient of the plainest food for fourteen days for less than five pounds, it seems clear that the owners of sailing vessels cannot provide them with food fit for their proper sustenance for fifty or sixty days for little more than half, or at least two-thirds of that sum. On the steamers, too, their greater size and superior accommodations give far greater facilities for insuring the cleanliness and ventilation absolutely necessary to health. The reputation which established lines have to keep up, too, and the presence on board of cabin passengers, are guarantees against ill-treatment, which do not exist on sailing vessels. The case, too, is one as to which there can be little or no prospect of amelioration. Now that the steamers have reduced their steerage fare to its present figure, the only possible way in which profit can be made out of the conveyance of emigrants in sailing ships is by not only keeping them on the verge of starvation, but by engaging landsmen as sailors, and inducing emigrants to work part of their passage out, instead of employing experienced hands. On the *James Foster* it seems that but seven out of a crew of over forty had ever been to sea before, and we believe that such is the ordinary state of affairs on board such vessels. Their owners cannot afford to engage able seamen, and the passengers are consequently exposed to the risks and delays consequent upon unskillful handling of the ship.

The time has come, we submit, for a searching investigation on both sides of the Atlantic into the whole subject, the result of which, we feel confident, would be fatal to the employment of sailing ships for emigrant purposes. The disclosures would assuredly be such as to urgently call for the adoption by all maritime countries of a system of supervision and a code of regulations for the protection of emigrants, more strict and less open to evasion than those now in use, which would virtually put an end to it. It is not, perhaps, a matter for negotiation, but it is one which ought, at least, to be pressed upon the attention of the Government authorities of all countries concerned.

The New Attempt at Interfering with Our Common Schools.

We publish elsewhere the bill relative to the Common schools of this City which was introduced to the Legislature on Saturday last. It originated with SWEENY & Co., and is substantially the same as was recommended in the columns of the *Leader* about the time the Legislature met. Its getters-up have recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Democratic members of the Legislature, upon the following grounds;

1. By the passage of this act the Board of Education will be "under the direct control of the organization" (SWEENY & Co.) instead of distinct school districts.

2. The Mayor will be sure to appoint twelve reliable men to act until the 1st of January, 1870, in which time the whole office appointees, &c., can be changed.

3. The employes and teachers of the public schools *can then be compelled to pay their share toward the support of the party, the same as other City Departments.*

4. The School Commissioners deserve no sympathy at the hands of the "*organization*," inasmuch as they refused to put a strict party man in as Clerk in place of the present incumbent, who has refused to obey the requests of the leaders of the party.

If the members of the Legislature consider these to be good and sufficient reasons for the passage of the bill, which has been drawn up by the "Ring" of this City, they will doubtless act accordingly.

The State Assembly Inviting Pestilence.

An uncalled-for and utterly unwise piece of legislation is that which has passed the State Assembly, and is now before the Senate, authorizing news-boats to board all vessels in the Lower Bay for the purpose of obtaining reports. We trust that the Senate has too much regard for the people to give its consent to so perilous a measure. The Quarantine laws, which are thus sought to be exceptionally evaded in behalf of a single newspaper, were established for the protection of the entire community. They are none too rigid in their requirements, and their exactions should be impartially executed. If these regulations are to be relaxed in favor of the newspapers, they may with as much propriety be broken for the advantage of individuals. The danger of communicating with infected vessels is no less in the one case than in the other. If safeguards against pestilence are of any sort of use they must be enforced without discrimination.

But it is the shallowest sort of a subterfuge to say that the proposed legislation is instigated by the daily journals of this City to facilitate the collection of ship news. They are entirely satisfied with the method at present employed to obtain this sort of information. It comes direct from the Health Officer of the Port, who is compelled to board every vessel arriving from a foreign country, and is transcribed from the accurate memoranda which the law compels that functionary to keep. In this manner the ship news is obtained without imperiling the safety of the public, and under no other arrangement is it possible to guard against contagious and infectious diseases.

We scarcely think that the proposed amendment of the Quarantine laws of 1862 will pass the Senate. It has passed the Assembly without due consideration on the part of the members; and Mr. JACOBS, of Kings County, who introduced the measure, has shown by his action a reckless disregard of the interests of his constituents.

The Indian Appropriations.

The adage that misfortunes never come singly is appreciated just now by the Indian Ring, whose joy over the defeat of the Transfer measure was made mourning by the Presidential appointments. The nomination of General COX, an officer identified with the Army policy of Indian management, to the Secretaryship of the Interior, was a severe blow; the nomination now probable, of Colonel PARKER as Indian Commissioner, would be the *coup de grace*. Between the War Bureau and the Interior as now constituted, the Ring has Hobson's choice; between Colonel PARKER and General RAWLINS, both of whom were members of GRANT'S staff, and in full sympathy with his Indian policy, there is nothing for the Ring to desire. The *personnel* of the Indian Department will be changed throughout, in any case. Meanwhile, the Indian Appropriation bill, which was the only one that flashed in the pan at the last session, is again under discussion; and the House resolution for appointing a Joint Committee on Indian affairs has been referred by the Senate to its own Committee on Indian affairs. There are no less than four propositions for regulating Indian affairs now before Congress. The first is the plan to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This passed in the House by a great majority, but was defeated by a majority as decisive in the Senate, last Session. However, some Senators assigned reasons (namely, the brevity of time for consideration,) which show that this project for transfer *may* get through the Senate during the present session, if revived. The second proposition was for the creation of the Indian Bureau into a separate Department. This plan originated in the Senate, and is hardly likely to carry many votes, as matters stand now. The third proposition is for a sort of *divisum imperium* to be exercised over Indian affairs—the Army having charge of matters in time of war, and the Interior in time of peace. The fourth proposition is the one now pending, for a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.

Meanwhile, the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $2,424,000 for the ensuing year, came up in the House yesterday, as the special order. It is evident, however, from the reception of this bill, not only at the present session but at the last, that there is need of a thorough review of our Indian treaties, and the laying down of a broad policy of Indian management, based on general principles.

MINOR TOPICS.

The long and short of the Cuban insurrection, so far as our Government is concerned, is simply this. If the revolutionary party achieve the independence of the island—and the proof of this would be given by their possession of Havana and Matanzas—our Government would recognize Cuban independence; but it would be a violation of international law to offer recognition to the party of rebellion before they have some assurance of success. If the Spanish authorities in Cuba outrage American citizens or violate American rights, our Government will promptly demand redress and satisfaction; but, at the same time, we acknowledge that there are certain necessities of the state of war in Cuba—as there were in this country during our war—which must be respected by other governments. So far as concerns any American citizens who may have joined the rebel army, they have of course placed themselves outside of the protection of our Government.

The murderous revolt of the prisoners at Sing Sing, yesterday, is not the only evidence we have had that there is something wrong about the management of the convicts at that place. The escape of prisoners has not been infrequent, and the opportunities of escape have been still more frequent. The Legislature should inquire into this matter before the adjournment.

The *World* has already begun its attempts to defeat the ambitious designs, which it imputes to GRANT, looking to an election to the Presidency for a second term. Why don't the *World* learn a lesson from its absurd failure to injure GRANT in the recent Presidential election?

The *Tribune* speaks of Colonel DE TROBRIAND as among the officers left "awaiting orders." This is a mistake. Colonel DE TROBRIAND is still Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry under the new assignment, and remains as now in the Department of Dakota.

President JOHNSON ought to be known as the *veto* President, though it turns out on examination that he did not veto as extensively as has been supposed. The record is as follows during his term, in which two Congresses held five sessions: Total vetoes, 19; "pocket vetoes," 6; became laws without the President's signature, 16. Nearly all the bills he vetoed were promptly passed over the veto.

Senator FENTON goes for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill,—thus following the instructions of the Legislature which elected him. But what about his colleague, Senator CONKLING?

A circumstance that ought to be explained is revealed through a couple of letters published in the Boston *Advertiser*, showing that the amount of revenue collected and amount of compensation paid in the State of Massachusetts and in the City of New-York, during the fiscal year ending with June last. The following aggregates will show the points of comparison, without going into detail:

	Total Collections.	Collectors' net Com'sation.	Assessors' net Com'sation
Massachusetts	$17,751,222 67	$53,291 10	$39,212 72
New-York	22,386,739 53	33,632 98	27,729 73

It will be seen (says the *Advertiser*) that the collections in New-York are larger and the reported compensation less than in Massachusetts; but our Boston contemporary does not attempt anything like an explanation of the circumstances.

Three French women of Marseilles recently confessed to having poisoned their husbands, and the revelations made on the trial showed that it was a very common thing for the wives of that place to get rid of their husbands in this way as the easiest means of accommodating their lovers. We have now in the French papers the report of a trial at Montauban, in which eight women were convicted of pre-natal assassination of their babes, and one woman was tried for killing nine infants given her to nurse. Montauban seems to be as bad a place for babies as Marseilles is for husbands. But what frightful wives and mothers!

The English journals which fancy that the American people are determined to force a war upon England, are entirely mistaken. The interests of this country are opposed to a war with England, and the predominant sentiment is opposed to war upon any such issues as now exist. The *Alabama* claims are capable of settlement by negotiation, and all that is required of the English Government is to concede the just demands which we have against them. We assure our London contemporaries that the American people have not the slightest inclination to force a war upon England.

It is harder to be an editor in Peru than even in Richmond, to say nothing of Vicksburg. Our Lima correspondent gives two recent examples of editorial trials in that capital. The editor of the *Nacional* censured a Peruvian politician, whereupon, (says the letter,)

"His son entered the office, and without a word of warning, seized upon the heavy glass inkstand from the desk, and from which Señor VIAL was writing and broke it into atoms upon the unfortunate editor's head, cutting not only his own hands but the editor's head. So furious was his onslaught, and so unexpected his attack, that the editor had no opportunity to defend himself, and now lies in a very precarious state from the effects of his beating."

Another case is given in which President BALTA, the President of the Republic of Peru, has wreaked his vengeance on the editor of the *Comercio*, for a newspaper assault. His Excellency not only lost all control of himself on this occasion, but suddenly flung the door open, called the guard, and ordered the editor to be shot on the spot. It was only after a disgraceful fight, in which the President used a chair as an offensive weapon, that the unfortunate editor escaped. We have several times taken occasion to eulogize President BALTA; but if he acts in this shameful manner we shall be compelled to denounce him as a first-class humbug.

A correspondent contends for the system of dockage across to Brooklyn, instead of a bridge, which, in his opinion, would be expensive, perilous, largely useless and generally mischievous. No doubt the idea of that long and lofty swing is not very comfortable to the fancy of a great many; but then, the engineer is not afraid, and would not be afraid, probably, if it was twice as broad. On the other hand, that smothering of the open channel seems too terribly utilitarian. A bridge, with wide buttresses, making three strides across, and leaving a wide space for passing ships in the centre, would be a compromise worth considering.

The *Vanity Fair* (London) is giving a series of exquisite colored caricatures of English statesmen. The two last numbers have illustrated the personality of that extraordinary orator and albino, the Right Hon. BOB LOWE, and that stately and elegant Liberal, Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER, "who can make even the rinderpest and the sheep-pox to be endured, and whose name will live daily in the newspapers so long as cows and sheep exist." If our American caricaturists would like to know how far they are behind the English, they should study this series.

The British House of Lords furnishes some very able antagonists of the Irish Church Establishment. Lord MONCK, the late Governor-General of Canada, who is an Irish Protestant, and an Irish Peer, has delivered a speech which was a surprise to the Lords. He not only demanded the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but he made the first declaration by a Churchman in Parliament that the general principle of Church establishments is doomed. He declared that

"He did not desire to fight under false colors. He admitted that, independently of the special circumstances of the Irish Church, he was, on principle and as a Churchman, *opposed to all connection between Church and State.* He believed that wherever that connection existed, the same blighting and benumbing influence would be found to affect the Church. Holding these views, he did not share in the gloomy forebodings of those who thought the Irish Church could not survive its severance from the civil power, for the experience he had had in Canada of the beneficial effect on the Church of throwing her upon her own resources precluded him from entertaining such apprehensions."

Banquet to Captain Duchesne.

In spite of the haste with which the arrangements for the complimentary banquet to Captain DUCHESNE and the officers of the *Pereire* were perfected, the reunion at DELMONICO'S uptown restaurant last evening will be long remembered. The object it was intended to accomplish, to wit—the offer of some marked evidence of appreciation of the recently-displayed courage of Captain DUCHESNE and his associates would have sufficed to secure that result. The number, quality and spirit of the gathering will, however, add to the pleasant recollection in which the affair will be held. Upward of one hundred persons were seated at 7 o'clock, when the proceedings were commenced, and remained in social intercourse until about midnight. Gathered under the auspices of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, represented by an active and courteous Committee, including MM. E. Pottier, L. Meunier, B. Fromenthal, A. Flauraud, P. Arnaud and E. Parisot, the guests were mostly French residents. The brief space of time that intervened between the formation of a plan for the banquet and its execution left little opportunity for bringing the subject before the general public. Hence the words, the wit and the wine were purely Gallic. A great deal of interesting conversation was had and a few short speeches were listened to. When the repast was nearing its close, Professor ELIE CHARLIER proposed the health of Captain DUCHESNE, and that officer responded and suggested as a proper sentiment, "The American Navy." Mr. CHARLES A. DANA replied. "The American Press" was next referred to, Mr. FREDERICK A. SCHWAB speaking in acknowledgment of the toast. M. L. MEUNIER answered for "The French Press," while the gratitude of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie was adequately expressed by M. B. FROMENTHAL. All these speeches were made in French; the only English remarks listened to were vehement and cheerful. Captain DUCHESNE and the officers of the *Pereire*, departing on a homeward voyage to-morrow, will assuredly bear with them, besides the good wishes of many friends, agreeable memories of their latest sojourn in this City.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The members of this Society, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen not members, met last evening in the small lecture-room of the Society in Cooper Institute.

Hon. CHARLES P. DALY occupied the chair, and after the reading of the minutes of former meetings, the regular reports of Committees and other formal business important only to members of the Society, he read a letter recently received by the Society from Rev. ALFRED BUSHNELL, a missionary to Africa, in which it was stated among other matters that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had been recently heard from, and would probably return Eastward.

A long communication was also read by the President from Captain BENT, formerly sailing-master of the United States ship *Preble*, while serving in the China seas, and now a resident of St. Louis, in which he sought to prove the course by way of Spitzbergen far more practicable than that heretofore pursued by way of Baffin's Bay, in an attempt to reach the North Pole. By that course Captain BENT claims the navigator would fall in with the great ocean current sweeping from the coast of Japan, similar to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, and by the moderating influence of which, in the Fall of the year, if its course be followed, the Polar Sea becomes comparatively easy of access.

It was stated, however, unfortunately for this theory, that the attempt suggested by Captain BENT had already been made, and resulted only in the navigators meeting barriers of ice utterly impassable. JOHN A. PARKER, Esq., then read a long lecture on "Polar Magnetism," assuming its origin to be purely astronomical. It was expected to hear Dr. HAYES, the enthusiastic Arctic explorer, make some criticism on the theory of Captain BENT, but the continuance of Mr. PARKER'S lecture until nearly 11 o'clock compelled a large portion of the audience to leave in disappointment.

Polytechnic Association.

The regular meeting of the Polytechnic Association took place at the Cooper Institute last night. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by the Chairman, Dr. TILLMAN, whereupon Messrs. MASON, GIFFORD and EMERY opened the business of the evening with a few interesting chemical reports, after which Mr. STETSON entered into a somewhat lengthy but interesting description of the American, English and French systems of granting and publishing patents, giving to the former the credit of being superior in every particular. He said, also, that the American Patent Office was a source of pride to us, inasmuch as it was a magnificent building, composed of series of halls and galleries, in which were deposited some 50,000 models and numerous engravings. He also displayed a very fine photograph of it, and

ALBANY.

The Appropriation Bill—Tax Commissioners' Bill—Theatre Tickets—Excise Bill—Protection Against Kerosene, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

The first hour of the session of the Assembly this morning was consumed in a heated discussion about the rights and privileges of Mr. KEEGAN, of New-York, who was excused, at his own request, from voting last evening on the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and afterward, and just before the vote was announced, demanded the right to have his vote recorded in the negative, and was declared out of order by the Speaker. This ruling of the Speaker was much commented on after the adjournment last evening, and Mr. HITCHMAN this morning made an effort to get it reversed, but without success. Mr. LA BAU having cited several precedents, (one of them the case of this same KEEGAN in 1865,) in support of the ruling. KEEGAN would not avail himself of the privilege of asking that he be recorded on the journal of to-day as voting against the Amendment, but insisted that his name should go on the roll-call of last evening as having voted in the negative. This being refused, his constituents remain unrepresented on that important question, and KEEGAN goes into history as a martyr to the "tyranny of the majority."

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole to-day, and was passed to a third reading substantially as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill abolishes the three offices known as "State Assessors," and thus blasts the hopes of a trio of individuals who were expecting pleasant sinecure berths at the hands of the Governor.

PROTECTION AGAINST KEROSENE.

Mr. ALABEN introduced a bill to-day to protect the public against kerosene, naphtha, and other explosive fluids. It was referred to the Health Committee, where it will be fully considered and its main provisions, or something answering the same purpose, will be recommended for passage.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Senator CROWLEY took the privilege of stating to the Senate this morning that the reports in divers papers that he was to be one of the Republican Tax Commissioners for New-York, to be appointed by the Comptroller under the bill now pending in that body, was erroneous. The thing had never been suggested to him, and he would not take the office if it were offered him. He, moreover, resided 500 miles from New-York, and could not perform the duties of the office if he held it.

There will be no occasion for other persons to follow Mr. CROWLEY's example and decline an appointment, for, judging from present appearances, the bill will be killed in the Assembly, even if it passes the Senate.

THEATRE TICKETS.

The Senate Committee this morning reported favorably the bill, previously noticed, to prohibit the sale of theatre tickets except from the box office. This will put a stop to the present system of speculating upon reserved seats, which has become so great a nuisance.

SWAIN'S ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The Senate Railroad Committee reported favorably the bill known as "Swain's bill," authorizing the "New-York Railway Company" to construct an elevated and underground (two-tier) railroad west of Broadway, from the Battery to and across Harlem River, buying the right of way through the entire route. The same bill was favorably reported in the Assembly last week, and is the first steam railroad for New-York City that has been reported by the Committee of either House.

THE EXCISE BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Excise bill introduced by Senator CREAMER was to-day taken out of the hands of the Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Its main provisions are similar to the "Compromise" bill that has already passed the Assembly.

GENESEE COLLEGE.

The bill to remove Genesee College from Lima to Syracuse was ordered to a third reading in the Senate to-day. Seventy-five thousand dollars is to be set apart as a fund, the income of which is to go to the Lima Seminary until the scholarships are canceled, and then the principal is to be given to the Seminary. S.

Caucus of Republican Assemblymen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 18.

An adjourned caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly was held this evening to consider the course to be taken on the Tax Commissioners' bill now pending in the Senate. The subject was discussed for two hours, and a variety of opinions were expressed as to the propriety of treating the bill from a party standpoint. The prevailing sentiment was that it should be so regarded. Mr. SELKREG favored the bill, and expressed himself opposed to the whole batch of New-York Commissioners, believing them to be detrimental to the interest of the Republican Party in that City. The discussion finally resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. DAVIS, LA BAU and HEGEMAN to examine the bill and consider the whole subject and report the result of their deliberations to a future caucus.

A committee was also appointed consisting of Messrs. HODGES, RICHMOND and GLEASON to consider and report what action the party should take in regard to the Compromise Excise bill, or any other bill modifying the present Metropolitan Excise law.

Messrs. CHASE, WEED and YOUNGLOVE were likewise appointed a committee to report what action the Assembly should take relative to STANFORD's bill repealing the canal contract system, which has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

Adjourned subject to call of Committee.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charters of Albion, Dunkirk, Rochester Water Works, Silver Creek, Sherburne, College Point and Goshen. Incorporating the villages of Port Henry, Williamsville and Charlotte, and the Buffalo Water Company. Amending the general law for the incorporation of villages. Relative to the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad. Amending the charter of the Utica and Susquehanna Railroad. For equalizing the salaries of General Superintendents of the Poor of Kings. Authorizing the construction of a horse railroad in New-York, reported for the consideration of the Senate. To authorize the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad Company to extend their road to Oneonta. To confirm proceedings of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad. For rebuilding a bridge over the Oswego River at Phœnix. To incorporate an American Museum of Natural History.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—To amend the law for draining marsh lands.

By Mr. PALMER—To amend the law relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer and fresh water fish.

By Mr. STANFORD—To incorporate the Schenectady Water Works.

By Mr. GENET—Indemnifying the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Militia for uniforms and equipments used in the United States service. The bill appropriates over $15,000.

By Mr. PIERCE—For the reorganization of the Prospect Park Commission.

BILLS PASSED.

Supplying a deficiency in the State Prison appropriations.

Mr. CREAMER's motion to discharge the Committee on Internal Affairs from the consideration of the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, was carried by a vote of 15 to 13, Mr. MATTOON voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The Genesee College bill was discussed at length and progressed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. KEEGAN, who on the vote on the Constitutional Amendment was excused by the House from voting, and was not therefore permitted to vote, demanded to be recorded in the negative.

The Speaker refused the demand, on the ground that a member has no right to be recorded on the roll-call of the day previous.

Mr. H. RAY desired it recorded that had he been present he would have voted in the affirmative on the Constitutional Amendment, and Messrs. FLAGG, FREAR, DECKER and MADDEN made a similar request to be recorded against the same.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Auditor, transmitting resolutions of the Canal Board, asking authority to appoint six additional Inspectors.

Mr. JACOBS presented a bill for opening and paving portions of Macon, McDonough, Bainbridge and Halsey streets, in Brooklyn.

The House considered the special order—the amendment of the Appropriation bill; which was finally ordered to a third reading.

A large number of petitions were presented.

The bill proposing a general law for the formation of corporations was, on motion of Mr. JACOBS, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out the fourth section.

BILLS REPORTED.

To revise the charter of the Elmira Horseheads Railroad. To authorize the City of Buffalo to take stock in the Buffalo and Williamsville Railroad. Amending the charter of the Buffalo and Rondout Railroad. Incorporating the Buffalo and East Side Street Railroad; also, the Central Street Railroad. Authorizing the construction of a railroad from Syracuse to New-Brighton. Facilitating the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Railroad. Amending the charter of the Insurance Indemnity Company. Authorizing the City of Binghamton to widen the bridge over the Chenango Canal at Court-street. For the construction of iron bridges over the canal at Oneida and Portageville. Authorizing the reconstruction of the dam at Baldwinsville, on the Seneca River. For the improvement of Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn. To enlarge the boundaries of the City of Auburn. Amending the Health Law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—To discourage contests for seats in the Legislature by disallowing the expenses of unsuccessful candidates.

By Mr. ——Authorizing the construction of an iron bridge across the canal at Cohoes.

By W. H. STEWART—Prohibiting the granting of licenses to sell liquors in the Alleghany and Cattaraugus reservations.

By Mr. PATRICK—For the construction of a swing bridge over the canal at Horseheads.

By Mr. STURGISS—Requiring the Hudson River Railroad to build a drawbridge in the City of Hudson, opposite Mill-street.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To regulate the fees for the examination of titles for real and personal property in which loans shall be made.

By Mr. KERNAN—Incorporating the American Museum of National History.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To repeal the regulations concerning brokers. Also extending Madison-avenue.

By P. MITCHELL—Giving the Clerk and Deputy of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New-York each $2,000 salary.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Providing against accidents from the adulteration of petroleum and kerosene. Adjourned.

Abstract of Bills.

INDEMNIFYING THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

Senator GENET introduced a bill providing that the sum of $15,028 36 be and is hereby appropriated to indemnify the officers and privates of the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard, for uniforms and equipments worn out and lost in the service of the United States in the campaign of 1861. And the said sum is to be paid upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

The bill introduced by Senator PALMER provides that no person shall kill or expose for sale, after the same is killed, any gray duck, black duck, mallard duck or teal between Feb. 1 and the 15th of August in each year, except along the line of the Hudson and Susquehannah Rivers, (where the tide ebbs and flows between April and September each year,) under the penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment.

PUBLIC PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

Senator PIERCE introduced a bill providing that the Commissioners of Prospect Park, in the City of Brooklyn, shall be ten in number, of whom the Mayor of Brooklyn, *ex officio*, shall be one, and the other nine shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city with the consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Aldermen. Said nine Commissioners shall be divided into three classes—the first class to hold office for two years, the second class for four years, and the third class for six years.

All the meetings of said Board shall be open to the reporters for the newspaper Press and the public.

Bonds Stolen by a Young Man in Schenectady.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 18.

B. F. SCHERMERHORN, of Schenectady, reports the loss of $4,000 in bonds stolen from him by his nephew, CHARLES SPRINGER, a week ago to-day. They are $1,000 bonds, one of the Union Pacific Railroad and three of the Central Pacific Railroad, the latter numbered 2,268, 2,267 and 2,268.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Virtual Termination of the Paraguayan War—Cruelties of Lopez—He Addresses His Army and People—Removal of Marshal Caxias—Efforts to Promote Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

We are at or near the end of a fearful war. Paraguay, little, unknown and plucky, goes down. One Empire, rivaling European Russia in extent, united with two Republics, have done what they have undertook to do; they have put down LOPEZ. With LOPEZ falls the nation. Paraguay contended with twenty times her population, with a navy fifty fold superior and with financial resources of fabulous magnitude compared with her empty treasury. The forces in field were seldom in less proportion than two to one, and often the Allies had six, eight and even ten.

The persistence of the Paraguayans and their attachment, stronger than death, to the fortunes of LOPEZ, forms one of the most singular features of this war. Despotic, arbitrary, cruel, yet he was almost worshipped.

The close of the war has released many from fear, so that they can now speak out and tell what they saw and knew. Long-retained prisoners also, and foreigners who held office under him, have come to this city. We have means now of knowing thoroughly the character of the man.

There has also come to light the origin of the conspiracy excitement. The charge of conspiracy was the pretext for the execution of the Ex-Ministers, of the Vice-President, of high officers in the army, of foreigners, priests, and even his own brothers. It all amounted to this, and no more:

When the iron-clads appeared before Asuncion, carrying with them the news that they had passed the hitherto invincible Humaita, there was a general desire for a gathering at some public place to talk of common danger, and to devise means of defence.

LOPEZ regarded all the men who met that day and all the foreigners of the city as conspirators against him. The military officers he shot at sight, the civilians he tortured or imprisoned until they perished, or else he had them executed in some barbarous manner. The heart sickens over the deeds of perfidy and of blood done from that time till the close of the war.

There is no doubt in my mind that LOPEZ was preparing as fast as he could to involve Minister WASHBURN in the fate of many unfortunates, and but for the fact that the *Wasp* arrived before LOPEZ had made out a clean case, Mr. WASHBURN would never have left Paraguay. BLISS was quite ready for execution, and would have been executed had not LOPEZ seen how to make a better bargain with him. All these men secure from the menace of torture, have declared that they did not believe that any conspiracy existed.

LOPEZ halted long enough at Cerro Leon to send forth a proclamation to his countrymen to assure them that their cause was not lost; that they had suffered a defeat, but one that would urge them to new exertions, and that the temporary triumph of the Allies would only insure the ultimate destruction of the victors.

LOPEZ passed on to a place on the borders of the Cordilleras, in the midst of a fertile district, whither by previous orders all the people of the coast have been swept. There were the women and children and the victims of the war, such as the sick and wounded. Clothing is almost unknown among them, and food is dealt out in starvation quantities, and consists of a small supply of maize, mandioca and beef, apportioned among them once a week. The men, as fast as they regain their strength, again enter the ranks and prepare for some kind of warfare, that will yet be annoying enough to the Allies. LOPEZ is only about thirty leagues away from Asuncion, and as yet no effort has been made to follow him.

Very important papers have been found, showing beyond all doubt the character of the Lopez administration. Official records exist concerning the executions of his countrymen and of foreigners.

All the towns and districts visited by the Allies are found to be deserted. The Paraguayans have fled no one knows whither, unless to the mountains. They have left everything that could not easily be taken along, and if the Allies have conquered, it is only the soil and hills of sand that have been secured by them.

Marshal CAXIAS, Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces, has been removed. This order comes just after he has given the best proofs he ever gave of his qualities as a General. But the reason is probably to be ascribed to a previous inactivity that caused a loss of time and of money, if nothing more. His successor is Marshal GUILLERMO HAVIER DE SOSA, who comes to the front to take command at once.

Asuncion is occupied by the Brazilians, and every house is tenanted by the new arrivals. Prices are enormous. Murders and robberies are plentiful. A general pillage first swept the city, and gathered the movable property into impromptu stores or newly-erected tents.

There is disappointment here over the unsatisfactory condition of Paraguay as a market. The demand for goods arises from the presence of the army there, and from that only. The Paraguayans are gone, and their land is a desert. If taxes are laid on the country to repay the expenses of the war, the Allies must yet literally make the country to produce the revenue.

One of the results of the war is the immediate opening of the river Bermejo. LOPEZ always prevented this. Now, a company is about to begin navigating this river. Six trips a year with a subsidy of $3,000, silver, per trip, are to be made. The Paraguayans, however, seem to have a natural inaptitude for navigation. Recently, when the Republic succumbed, they sunk their steamers in the Paraguay river so as to impede navigation.

Great efforts are now being made to turn the tide of German emigration this way. During 1868 there were 30,000 immigrants to this Republic. The year of 1869 will probably see the arrival of 10,000 more. The Government is doing all in its power to favor immigration. Of late the chief arrivals are from Italy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

News for Harvard College Men—A New President—Who He Is—The Peace Jubilee Beclouded—Judge Hoar's Successor.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

It has just been announced that the Corporation of Harvard College have nominated CHARLES W. ELIOT, Esq., of the class of '53, to the vacant Presidency of the College, and that the Board of Overseers at their meeting an hour or so ago considered the nomination in secret session, but postponed action upon it until their next meeting in April. This news is occasioning a deal of talk and universal surprise among the Harvard men, and to most every one interested in the College is quite pleasant news.

WHO IS MR. ELIOT?

First of all, Mr. ELIOT is a young man; and for this there is much rejoicing, for the nomination of a young man,—a man who has live progressive ideas, as has Mr. ELIOT,—indicates that the new policy is to introduce young blood into the old place. Mr. ELIOT is from the pure old New-England stock, and is of the family of ELIOTS who have been identified with Boston for many years. His father was Hon. S. A. ELIOT, at one time our Representative in Congress, and at another our honored Mayor. And he is also a near relative of President ELIOT, of Trinity College, Hartford. Soon after graduating, Mr. ELIOT first became a tutor in the College at Cambridge, and then Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, from 1858 to 1863. Since his resignation of that office he has been connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in this city, as a Professor, and there he has showed some of the ability and talent that is in him. He was abroad year before last in company with President ROGERS, of the Institute, when the latter was on his mission from Massachusetts to the Paris Exposition. Mr. ELIOT, while in College, was an oarsman, and was the stroke oar. If I am not misinformed, of the first Harvard Boat Club. So among the younger graduates and the boys who believe in the college oar, there is much joy to-day at the announcement that a retired college oarsman is likely to be the next President of their Alma Mater. Mr. ELIOT is a cultivated gentleman, and would fill the chair of President of the oldest college in the country with honor, grace and dignity. I understand that it is proposed to place Rev. ANDREW P. PEABODY, now acting President of the College, in the newly-created office of Vice-President.

THE PEACE JUBILEE BECLOUDED.

The managers of the Peace Jubilee have put their foot in it. They have played a sharp game on the too confiding people of Boston, and have in consequence brought down on their unlucky heads the wrath of those they have beaten, and the vengeance of the *Daily Advertiser*, which is damaging to their cause indeed, as among the displeased ones are many of the most prominent and influential Bostonians whose aid and encouragement they ought to have in order to inscribe success on their banners, and the *Daily Advertiser* is the mouth-piece of the best class in the City. Their "little game" was to get the necessary authority from the City Government to place their building—the "Grand Coliseum"—on the Common in the quickest and quietest manner possible, so as not to stir a breeze among those who don't want to see any building on the Common, because it's against the law and against the wishes of old Boston, who fear that, if the building is once allowed thereon, the doom of the Common, as a Common and public breathing-place, is sealed. So the way they did it was this, and a bungling way it was: They gave the world—the world of Boston, to understand that the scheme of building on the Common was abandoned, and that a new spot had been selected somewhere on the Back Bay lands, and then, last Monday, they went quietly up to the Board of Aldermen, presented a petition for "authority to erect a temporary building on the Common," one of their own circle, very conveniently a member of the Board, advocated granting the prayer of the petitioners at once, stating that it was necessary to give out the contracts for building without delay, &c., &c. The parties petitioning, singularly enough, being present, were heard, and by a good vote the request was granted by the Board. So the people of Boston read in their morning papers at breakfast on Tuesday that the right to build on the Common had been granted to the Jubilee people in defiance of the law, while on Monday afternoon they read the announcement of the intention to build elsewhere. Truly, the managers have made an unfortunate mistake, and if they don't change their course and abandon the Common they will have trouble, and perhaps rush their enterprise into inglorious defeat. A petition, or at least petitions, for there are two or three, are circulating among the business people protesting against the use of the Common by the Jubilee people, and is receiving many signatures. If the festival should be a tame affair because of the tempest raised among the people through this sly trick played upon them by the managers, there will be good cause to ridicule Boston. It is given out to-day that Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, late member of Congress, has accepted the position of President of the Peace Jubilee organization, to which he was elected a day or two ago. Other prominent men have been added to the working force, and there seems to be just now a prospect of peace between the managers and the people, on the Common question, by the withdrawal of the former from that sacred field.

JUDGE HOAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Another Richmond is in the field. I am informed that an effort is making by the Massachusetts delegation at Washington to have Hon. THOMAS ELIOT, who represented the First District in Congress, in the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by Judge HOAR's resignation. MUNROE.

The Howard University Buildings.

From the Washington Intelligencer, March 16.

A committee of the Trustees of the Howard University have recently made an investigation in relation to the construction and safety of the buildings of this institution, and have submitted a report covering about one hundred and twenty manuscript pages. We have been furnished with the following abstract of this report:

"The Committee have the testimony of eight contractors and builders, two experts in testing building materials, and one chemist. The questions considered were the capacity of the 'building block' to bear pressure, and the action of the elements.

All these witnesses concur in saying that the buildings are well constructed, stand erect, unsprung, and free from the ordinary defects of an unsound structure. They say, one with a practical experience of twenty years as a builder, and having lived ten years by a building of the same material, that he sees no good cause why these buildings should be considered unsafe in any particular whatever; another, that, in his judgment, they are perfectly safe, so far as material and construction are concerned; four of them, that they are abundantly strong and safe. One had had his fears about the material, but says that the buildings stand much better than he expected. Two express an unfavorable opinion, based upon an experiment with a single 'specimen brick,' and that not a fair specimen, because it proved to have been recently made. One or two thought it would be well to use iron shoring or brick to strengthen the walls.

Four series of experiments, with from five to sixteen specimens each, were had to test the amount of pressure the block will bear. With an India rubber plate on the surfaces, (which was fully proved to have a tendency to tear the block asunder,) they bore from 6,800 to 10,500 pounds pounds each. In another series the average was over 10,000, and those of the same age bore 20,000, or twice as much, in a thin plaster bed, as between the rubber plates. But under the most unfavorable conditions they bore from two and two-third times to four times the weight required at the bottom of the building; in more favorable conditions, six times; while the architect of the Capitol says twice the amount is sufficient for safety. In a plaster bed, which is next the state of the material in the walls, five blocks averaged 31,000, which is ten times what is required; and experts at the Navy-yard who have used the machine nearly twenty years in testing all kinds of building material, say that the block, by being supported on three sides, or all sides, in the wall, will bear twice as much as singly in the machine.

The blocks harden, both by age and the action of the elements, in the wall. The increase of the pressure they bore averaged 1,000 pounds per month. The outside half blocks bore nearly 1,000 pounds more than the inside. Experiments of frequent wetting and drying, with the weighing of the block after each wetting, prove that they gradually diminish, and finally cease to absorb water; and that they bear, when several months old, the wetting and freezing of Winter, when common brick will crumble to pieces. The outer parts, on a chemical examination, are found to be a carbonate of lime, and with sufficient age, to be all changed from a hydrate to a carbonate, (in which the strength of the material seems mainly to consist,) and to be equally hard in all parts. The blocks longest laid in the wall, in the first and second stories, were found not to be injured by storms and frosts, except where the wall had been saturated by a leaky spout. The experiments all tend to show that when the blocks have sufficient age to be laid in the wall some time before cold weather, they do not suffer by storms and frosts, but grow stronger by the exposure.

The testimony also shows that the material used in the Freedmen's Hospital (which has been confounded with the University buildings) was new, some of it made with impure sand, and laid partly in very cold weather, so that it froze in the walls, and thus crumbled and fell upon thawing out. But very little used in the University buildings (in the upper story and chimneys) was so new, and none was laid in such cold weather. The material is fully proved to be strong enough for such large buildings, if well made and of sufficient age before being used.

The buildings appear to be strong, showing no signs of failure, so that the Committee cannot recommend the adoption of shoring or any manner of strengthening whatever, believing them to be abundantly safe. They find that those who have experimented most with the material, and seen most of the buildings, are most assured of their safety and durability."

SING SING.

Two Revolts of Convicts in the Prison—Three Keepers Attacked—One Killed—Several Prisoners Wounded.

From Our Own Reporter.

SING SING, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

Two desperate attempts to escape were made by a number of convicts yesterday in the State Prison at this place. The first occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The party consisted of HENRY O'NEIL, *alias* Lockwood, GEORGE LOWDEN, *alias* Decker, JOHN BURNS, HENRY MULLER and JOHN MULVEY, who were all employed in the mess-room and were required to rise before daylight in order to prepare breakfast for the rest of the convicts. In effecting their purpose they bound and gagged two keepers, THOMAS FORREST and EDWIN A. CRAFT, the latter of whom died speedily of strangulation. Parties were immediately dispatched in search of the fugitives, and O'NEIL, BURNS and MULLER were caught in the afternoon in the barn of JACOB STORM, near Tarrytown. The two latter were returned to the prison before 6 o'clock and examined. O'NEIL, who was captured at a later hour, was badly wounded, and remained through the night at Tarrytown.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

In the meantime, another party, employed in the shoe shop, consisting of James McCauley, Philip Allen, Daniel O'Connell, Edward McGinn, Timothy Donovan, Buck, Miller, and Donnelly, attempted an escape upon the lumber sloop *Exchange*, lying at the prison dock. Three of the convicts approached Mr. SCHUY, a guard, one of whom, MCCAULEY, seized him by the throat, and drawing a knife from his pocket told him fiercely not to move or he would cut his intestines out. The rest then broke open a closet of the shoe-shop, containing arms, and took out a number of revolvers and carbines, after which, accompanied by MCCAULEY, they rushed on board the sloop, cut her loose, and drifted into the stream. During these proceedings several officers of the prison, on an alarm being given by SCHUY, hastened to the spot and fired on the fugitives, who returned the fire, but without effect. MCCAULEY finally dropped, with a wound in the thigh and one in the back, the latter of which proved very serious. He was speedily followed by ALLEN, who was hit in both thighs. The rest then called out, "We'll give in. Stop firing, and we'll come back." By this time the sloop was several rods from the shore. A boat went to her, and she was again made fast. The prisoners were then all secured.

MCCAULEY lies in a dangerous condition. He was a desperate fellow, and was sentenced in October, 1867, to twenty years' confinement for burglary. ALLEN was imprisoned for grand larceny, under a five years' sentence.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the afternoon, Coroner J. MCENTEE, of Croton, N. Y., held an inquest in the prison over the body of Mr. CRAFT. The first witness sworn was *Thomas Forrest*, a small, compactly-built man of 35. He said he was a keeper in the prison, and was in the habit of unlocking the mess-room convicts at about 3 A. M., in order to prepare breakfast; as they passed from their cells yesterday morning, nothing unusual suggested itself; as he reached the chapel door, which was of iron, O'Neil, one of the convicts, said there was a corpse in the chapel; he passed by the men and found the corpse; as he turned to go down stairs O'Neil seized him round the neck with his right arm; some one then struck him in the pit of the stomach which rendered him for a short time unconscious; on recovering his senses he found his legs tied; O'Neil was holding his right hand and Burns had his knee on his left arm, and was trying to get a gag into his mouth. His teeth were closed so firmly that he at first failed to do so; Burns said, "Open your mouth. If you don't, I'll cut you." He held a knife in his hand; the blade was about four inches long; by a continual pressure of the gag against the teeth of the witness, Burns finally succeeded in getting it in his mouth; O'Neil said there should not be a hair of his head hurt, as he thought too much of him; while O'Neil spoke, Burns and Decker tied his hands; at that time Muller was standing at the head of the stairs; O'Neill spoke to Muller upon going away; Muller said: "I don't want anything to do with it." Muller and Burns went down stairs together, having in their possession the key of the mess-room door; Decker and O'Neil carried witness half way down the staircase, and then left him to follow Muller and Burns; O'Neil soon returned and said, "We've got him;" he then went away, Decker came in a few moments afterward and asked witness if he was cold; he then carried him to the cook-room, and disappearing, left him on a molasses box; while sitting there he heard the fugitives at work on the roof; he managed to get one hand in his pocket, and taking his knife out, tried to cut the cord round his wrists, but found the knife too dull; he heard talking, but distinguished nothing; he finally succeeded in getting a boot off; this freed his feet, but he could not relieve himself of the gag; he groaned, with the hope of attracting the attention of Craft, and looked in various places for him without success; about five o'clock Dooley was going his rounds, and witness attracted his attention by pounding on the window; he made a sign for him to take his gag off, but he thought witness was joking and tapped his month slightly; he then found his mistake, and released him by cutting the cord; he then started off to ring the alarm bell, while witness searched for Craft; he finally found him in charge of Auser and Burroughs, who said he was dead.

James J. Auser, a night keeper, testified to finding Mr. Craft dead; he was lying flat upon his face; witness cut his hands loose and turned him over; he found him gagged, and in cutting the gag loose, it bounded violently from the mouth, owing to its extreme tightness; it was a piece of a broomstick, placed in deceased's mouth like a bit and tied tightly behind his neck; he was thus prevented from shouting; his legs were also tied; he was carried into a back room and laid on a cot, and pronounced dead by the convict who had charge of the dishes.

Dr. Isaac J. Collins testified to Craft being dead, through suffocation caused by gagging and exhaustion in struggling to get free.

Wm. H. Dooley testified to finding Forrest unable to speak, and to releasing him.

The verdict of the jury was that EDWIN A. CRAFT came to his death by being gagged and having his feet and arms tied, and by being placed in a helpless condition, thereby causing suffocation, by the convicts HENRY O'NEILL *alias* Lockwood, GEORGE SNOWDEN, *alias* Decker, and JOHN BURNS, and that the convicts HENRY MULLER and JOHN MULVEY were accessories.

RECAPTURE OF BURNS, MULLER AND O'NEILL.

Before 6 o'clock BURNS and MULLER were returned to the prison from Tarry Town. They had lain several hours under hay, and having been seen to enter, were caught by GEORGE and CALEB STORMS, who had previously searched for them without success. They were finally discovered by their cries, on pitchforks being run into them through the hay, and were delivered, under cover of a revolver, to Constable A. LAWRENCE, in the village. They were reticent on their return respecting the escape; but MULLER said that his time would have been up in five months, and that he would not have participated in it if he had not been threatened with a knife. Both turned pale on hearing of CRAFT's death, and said there was no desire on the part of any of the fugitives to harm either keeper; they only desired to escape.

Coroner MCENTEE examined the two men on their arrival. Both corroborated the statement of Mr. FORREST, in regard to his gagging, but knew nothing of the gagging of Mr. CRAFT. BURNS said he had already cut a board in the roof, and had only to pull some slates out to enable the whole party to emerge. The plot was arranged the previous afternoon.

A telegram arrived during the proceedings, saying that O'NEIL had also been captured, in Mr. STORMS' barn, but was badly wounded with a pistol ball, and could not be returned to the prison before to-day.

It is a fact worth noting that there are but thirty keepers in the prison to guard 1,338 men and 139 women. The number is limited to that amount by a law which was passed when the prison contained but 600 convicts. But one other keeper besides CRAFT has been killed since the occupation of the prison.

A. Raymond & Co.

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All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire, who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he would.

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, so much the worse for him. His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The masses, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as bigoted unbelief, as well as bigoted credulity, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine indorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, deserves to suffer.—*Advertisement.*

THE BALLSTON SPA LITHIA SPRING WATER contains double the quantity of mineral matter of other springs, is more efficacious in disease, and is a specific for kidney, scrofulous, cutaneous, rheumatic and bilious complaints. Sold by all druggists. Try it and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

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In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

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A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press; —and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

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DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, in curing Piles, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Cuts and Old Sores. It never fails. Relieves the most intense pain in a few moments, and always heals without SCAR; 25 cts.

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G. L. & J. B. KELLY & CO., No. 561 Broadway, near Amity-st.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was quite a stirring day, the salesrooms were well filled, the bidders really anxious to buy, and the prices brought were generally satisfactory. The appearance altogether was much more brisk than for some days past, and the old enthusiasm seemed to be revived.

Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. had quite an important sale in the estate of the late Alderman WM. TAYLOR, and the prices brought by the various pieces of property belonging to this estate were very much larger than the most sanguine of the heirs ever hoped for. The crowd around the stand was large, the bidding prompt, and a most satisfactory feeling seemed to exist between the auctioneer and his audience. It was an unreserved sale, no limitations were made, and the property was disposed of to the highest bidders. These facts, when announced, had a good effect, and unquestionably contributed toward the success of the sale. One lot on the corner of Houston and Attorney streets, 20x84, was started at $12,000, ran up very quickly and was finally knocked down at $19,050; the next adjoining, on Houston-street, same size, $12,200, and the next $11,300. One lot on the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue brought $15,250; five others on Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, $9,550 to $12,500 each. The other lots brought equally good prices. The sale of the whole of the New-York property amounted to $244,325. The Brooklyn property will be sold at the new City salesrooms, No. 16 Court-street, to-day, commencing at 12 o'clock. The "Collyer Ship-yard" property did not sell quite so well; this was possibly caused by the manner in which it was offered; the parcels were too large. One plot embraced fourteen lots, valued at from $2,000 to $4,000 each. There were several gentlemen present who desired to buy two or three lots, and who came prepared to bid for them, but when it was announced that fourteen lots were to be sold together, they withdrew; the quantity was too great; they were unable to compete. Had the first sale been two lots, with the privilege of two, four or six more, these gentlemen would certainly have entered into the contest, and very likely would have purchased. The result, though, was very fair, the property realizing the sum of $108,400.

The sales of country property were, as usual, very well attended and the sales brisk. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER sold the property at Mott Haven, Buena Ridge and East Tremont, all at gooe rates. They also disposed of a number of lots at Woodhaven, L. I., at prices ranging from $100 to $175 each. M. J. COLE'S SON had quite an important sale of Brooklyn property, and Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE and MULLER, WILKINS & Co. had smaller sales in the same city.

Taken altogether the market was very firm with a slight upward tendency, and it is quite possible that next week will prove considerably better than this; such at least are the present indications. Several sales are announced for the present and coming week of very valuable up-town property.

In the grand rush for Boulevard and west side lots, people seem to have forgotten that other equally well located, and in some instances much more desirable lots are located on the east side of the Island. Some that possess advantages over those which have been most in demand. There are many things to be considered when buying lots on which to build a mansion, besides their proximity to some grand drive; whether it is high and healthy ground, or low and marshy; whether it overlooks stagnant pools or other nuisances, or is surrounded by firm open country, over which the strong, health-giving winds have free sweep, and whether the neighborhood, when it is built up, will contain only first-class houses, or whether it is likely to be occupied for manufacturing or other purposes which may prove objectionable, and which will consequently injure the adjoining property. On Fifth-avenue, along the east side of the Central Park, there are numerous delightful sites; on Madison and Fourth avenues there are many more. They are convenient to the business portions of the City, of easy access by the horse cars, and are in every way desirable. Such lots seldom appear in the market; when they do they are eagerly sought after and promptly bought up. Central Park is fast becoming one of the most perfect and beautiful parks in the world, and there is no reason why the high healthy ground on its east side should not be quite as valuable as the famous "west side lots."

To-day the salesrooms do not offer the attractions they did earlier in the week, yet there are some sales of considerable interest. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell about nineteen acres of uplands and six acres of water front on the northern extremity of New-York Island, being nearly half a mile in extent on the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and a short distance from Tubby Hook Station. Also, four lots with improvements, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-street, and other valuable property on Suffolk, Stanton, Fortieth and Forty-fifth streets, to close an estate.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell several pieces of improved Brooklyn property, viz.: No. 239 Court-street, No. 74 Third-place, Nos. 234 and 398 Henry-street, No. 101 Amity-street, and No. 299 Pearl-street; also two vacant lots on Amity-street, near Hicks-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Lease of 5 lots n. e. corner 20th-st. and 13th-av., lease 21 years to run from May 1, 1859, at annual ground rent of $276, also 2 lots each 25x90; and lease 6 lots, s. e. corner 21st-st. and 13th-av., same size, R. Macy.....$14,300
1 lot n. s. of 77th-st., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 25x102.5, B. L. Buxton..... 2,500
5 story brown-stone store and lot No. 350 Broadway, and 5-story marble store No. 71 Franklin-st., lot 28.1x66.3x186.6x26.10x50.11, J. Renshaw..350,000
4-story brick store and lot No. 94 Broad-st., 44 ft. n. of Bridge-st., lot 24.5x85, C. Pratt..... 20,500
2 4-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and 2 3-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 25 and 37 Greene-st., 25x84 each, 25x53.1; on Greene-st., 22x50.7, J. Byrne.....108,500
2-story brick house and lot No. 81 Grand-st., lot 22x56, C. Roumack..... 29,800
2-story brick house and lot No. 422 Greenwich-st., lot 25x80, B. Halsted..... 12,000
1 lot n. w. corner of 50th-st. and 1st-av., lot 25x80.5, Mr. Baker..... 4,300
1 lot n. s. of 50th-st., 25 ft. w. of above, 20x80.5, G. Allen..... 3,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Collyer Ship-yard.

4 lots n. s. of 42d-st., and 4 lots s. s. of 44th-st., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., each 25x100, W. Taylor.....$24,400
2 lots on each street, adjoining the above, same size, A. E. Ely..... 10,200
4 lots adjoining, same size, A. E. Ely..... 9,200
14 lots adjoining, same size, A. E. Scull..... 57,400
2 lots s. s. of 43d-st., and 1 lot n. s. 42d-st., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., each 25x100, E. Taber..... 7,200

(*Wm. Taylor Estate.*)

1 lot s. e. corner of 36th-st. and 7th-av., 14x60, Mr. King.....$15,250
1 lot adjoining, on 7th-av., 20x60, Mr King..... 12,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. King..... 12,400
2 lots adjoining, each 14.8x60, Mr. King..... 20,100
1 lot adjoining, 15x60, Mr. King..... 9,550
1 lot s. w. corner of Attorney and Houston-st., 20 x54, Mr. Hochster.....
1 lot adjoining, same size, on Houston-st., Mr. Toch..... 19,050
1 lot adjoining, same size, M. Toch..... 12,200
1 lot e. s. of Attorney-st., 54 ft., near Houston-st., Mr. Hochster..... 11,300
1 lot on Houston-st., 50 ft. from Suffolk-st., 28x30, M. Toch..... 9,025
1 lot s. e. corner 1st-av. and 117th-st., 25.2x94, J. Leamy..... 17,350
1 lot s. e. corner 1st-av. and 121st-st., 22.5x100, C. H. Davis..... 6,550
1 lot s. s. of 121st-st., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, each 20x100, J. Wilkins..... 4,800
1 lot adjoining, same size, C. H. Davis..... 4,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, C. H. Davis..... 4,250
3 lots n. s. 120th-st., near 1st-av., each 20x100, C. H. Davis..... 9,000
3 lots s. s. 121st-st., in rear of above, each 20x100, J. Wilkins..... 8,850
5 lots s. s. 121st-st., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, each 20x100.11, J. Wilkins..... 12,750
2 lots s. s. 122d-st., in rear of above, each 24x100.11, J. Wilkins..... 5,100
1 lot n. w. corner of Avenue A and 121st-st., 25.2x100, S. W. Seagrist..... 5,400
1 lot adjoining, on Avenue A, 25x100, J. Wilkins..... 3,000
3 lots s. s. 123d-st., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100, Mr. Dunning..... 7,650
1 lot s. s. 124th-st., 198 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100, Mr. Monahan..... 4,300
1 lot s. s. 123d-st., and gore lot in Benson-lane, 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., J. Pangborn..... 3,900
1 lot and gore, adjoining, M. A. Weber..... 3,500
1 lot and gore, adjoining, J. Pangborn..... 3,250
2 lots and 2 gores, adjoining, J. Pangborn..... 6,400
3 lots and 5 gores, n. s. 129th-st., running through to 130th-st., J. Wilkins..... 6,400

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

lot n. s. 96th-st., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 25x100.11, Mr. Osborne..... $5,000

MOTT HAVEN, N. Y.

By Johnson & Miller.

2-story frame mansion, 24x40, with extension situate on Cottage-st., and Cottage-av. lot about 30x50 feet, with lot in rear on Cottage-st., 20x80 ft.....$7,500
4 vacant lots on Cottage-st. adjoining, 25x100 each..... 1,100
Two-story house on Cottage-av., near Cottage-st., 14x52, lot 14x80..... 3,600
1 vacant lot adjoining, 23x80..... 1,200
Small 2-story and basement house, French roof, 25x20, lot 25x36..... 5,600
Small 2-story and basement house, 20x30, corner of Cottage-av. and Villa-place, lot 50x50..... 6,800
2-story and basement house, 20x30, 7 rooms and modern improvements, lot 25x75..... 5,000
2-story and basement house adjoining, on Villa-place, same size, same style, lot same as above. 4,900
2-story and basement house, 21x30, and with four lots, each 25x100..... 10,500

BUENA RIDGE.

By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots on Waltman-av., near Grove-st., in the vicinity of the Harlem River and the new Harlem Railroad, each..... $600

EAST TREMONT.

By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots on the Great Southern Boulevard, near Elm-av., 25x131 each..... $400
4 lots on Johnson-av., rear of above, 20x115 each. 300
4 lots on the corner of Grant-av. and West-st., 25x125 each..... 275
4 lots on Taylor-av., near the Great Southern Boulevard, 25x100 each..... 300
3 lots on Orchard-st., near Sammel-st., 22x150 each..... 225
4 lots on Taylor-av., near Columbia-av., 25x100 each..... 250

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole's Son.

3-story frame house and lot, No. 242 Navy-st., 150 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., lot 25x100, M. D. Malbo.. $6,100
2-story frame house and lot, e. side of Marcy-av., 75 ft. n. of Kosciusko-st., lot 25x100, Mr. Windell..... 5,500
2-story brick house and lot, No. 96 Jay-st., lot 22.2 x75, P. McClary..... 3,400
2-story frame house and lot, No. 127 Tillary-st., lot 25x100, G. McMillan..... 3,200
3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 295 Court-st., 76 ft. n. of Carroll-st., lot 22.6x99, J. R. Stillwell..... 16,000
2-story brick house and lot No. 144 Bridge-st., corner of High-st., lot 25x75, Mr. James..... 11,900
2-story brick house and lot No. 142 Bridge-st., adjoining the above, lot 25x75, Mr. Laymar..... 10,000
4-story brick building and lot No. 137 Bridge-st., 75 ft. from High-st., lot 25x70, Mr. Larkins..... 14,800
2-story brick house and lot No. 2 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., lot 16.8x100, E. Schwarzochield..... 3,400
3-story brick house and lot No. 26 Lafayette-av., 44 ft. from Raymond-st., lot 22x95, Mr. Francis. 14,100
2-story frame stable, and lot, on the rear of the above, Mr. Francis..... 6,600
2-story brick house and lot, Nos. 103 Douglas-st., near Hoyt, lot 20x100, Mr. Finn..... 5,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 372 Pacific-st., 213 ft. w. of Bond-st., lot 22x100, W. Bauld.....$10,550

By Wyckoff & Little.

2 lots, n. w. corner Bergen-st. and Brooklyn-av., each 19x100, Mr. Sweeney..... $2,000
4 lots on Brooklyn-av., adjoining above, each 19 x100, Mr. Sweeney..... 5,100
5 lots s. s. of Hoyt-st., 167 ft. w. of Court-road, each 20x22.9, M. Stevens..... 2,200
1 lot adjoining the above, and 1 lot in rear, same size, M. Stevens..... 2,250
1 lot adjoining, and 1 lot in rear, same size, Mr. Canman..... 2,500
10 lots on Clinton-st., between Mill and Centre sts., each 20x100, Mr. Jordan..... 2,200

EAST NEW-YORK.

By Wyckoff & Little.

2-story frame house and 2 lots w. s. of Wilbanst., 50 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., lots each 25x100, Mr. Powers..... $4,200

LONG ISLAND.

By Wyckoff & Little.

1 farm of 173 acres, and buildings, situate at Oyster Bay, near Centreville Station on L. I. R. R., H. W. Cappe..... $8,500

WOODHAVEN, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots on Shoe and Leather-st. and Henry-st., running through, each 50x100 ft., each..... $130
2 lots corner of Henry-st. and Park-place, each 25x100, each..... 170
4 lots on Shoe and Leather and Henry sts., running through, same size, each..... 150
4 lots on same sts., adjoining, same size, each.... 145
4 lots on same sts., adjoining, same size, each.... 130
9 lots on same sts., corner of Water-st., same size, each..... 125
2 lots corner of Henry-st. and Water-st., 25x100, each..... 160
1 lot on Henry-st., adjoining, same size..... 140
5 lots on Henry-st., adjoining, same size, each... 115
2 lots corner Henry and Good sts., 25x about 130, each..... 175
2 lots on Henry-st., adjoining, 25x about 133, each 130
4 lots on Henry-st., adjoining, 25x about 130, each 150
4 lots on Henry-st., adjoining, 24x about 130, each 135
2 lots on Henry-st., running through to Bond-st., 25x100 each..... 120
6 lots corner Henry-st. and Park-av., same size, each..... 130
5 lots on Bond-st., rear of above, same size, each 120
1 lot on Shoe and Leather-st., corner Park-place, 25x100..... 165
1 lot on Shoe and Leather-st., corner Canal-st., same size..... 195
5 lots on Shoe and Leather-st., Water-st., and Forsyth-st., gores, with 25 ft. front, each..... 135
3 lots on Shoe and Leather-st., corner Water-st., gores, with 25 ft. front and about 80 ft. deep.... 130
9 lots on same street, running to corner of Park-place, gore shape, 25 ft. front..... 120
5 lots, corner Shoe and Leather-st. and Water-st., —x175, each..... 150
2 lots on Shoe and Leather-st., adj., 25x100, each. 150
3 lots adjoining, same size, each..... 140
9 lots adjoining, same size, each..... 125
2 lots corner Water and Gold sts., 25x100, each... 145
4 lots on Water-st., adjoining, same size, each... 135
3 lots corner Shoe and Leather-st., Canal-st. and Rockaway road, 20x100, each..... 175
2 lots corner Canal-st. and Henry-st., rear above, 25x100, each..... 130
5 gore lots on Rockaway road, 25 ft. front, about 70 deep, each..... 110
6 lots on Henry-st., rear above, 25x100, each.... 100
8 lots corner Shoe and Leather-st. and Park-place, including corner Canal-st., each 25x100, each..... 125
8 lots corner Henry-st. and Park-place, including corner Canal-st., each 25x100, each..... 125

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Clinton-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x50... $8,500
Greenwich-st., w. s., 56.9 ft. n. of Laight st., 12.3 x80..... 17,000
Houston-st., s. e. corner of Suffolk-st., 18.5x60.8.. 25,800
Kings Bridge road, e. s. 203 ft. n. of 175th-st., 125 x89x178x25x82x100..... 3,000
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, estate of D. Jones, 100x0-... 4,900
Leroy-st., n. s., 340.5 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 22x83.6.. 7,000
Leroy-st., n. s., 340.5 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 19x100.. 7,000
7th-st., n. s., 233 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x81..... 10,500
38th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Avenue B, 30x65.3x21.5x 67.5..... 13,000
13th-st., n. s., 271 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.3.... 14,800
27th-st., s. s., 55 ft. w. of 7th-av., 37x98.9..... 16,100
29th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.8x92.. 13,575
32d-st., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 49.4x x21..... 9,950
35th-st., n. s., 309.6½ ft. w. of 8th-av., 35.8½x98.9. 24,000
42d-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of 11th-av., 18x100.5..... 6,125
43d-st., s. s., 204 East, 20x170.5..... 7,000
55th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 90x25..... 2,500
63d-st., s. s., } 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., $20 stamp.... nom.
62d-st., n. s., }
63d-st., s. s., } 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 200.10x25, $20
62d-st., n. s., } stamp.....
68th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 7,300
84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102..... 6,000
86th-st., s. s., lot No. 178 Harlem Commons, 25x 102..... 6,000
104th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100..... 4,000
104th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 128.7½x100.11x 115x100x11..... 30,000
105th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x½ block. 1,400
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11..... 5,000
127th-st., n. s., 193.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11.. 11,000
Avenue C, s. w. corner of 14th-st., 88x114.9..... 14,184
8th-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 62d-st., 50x100..... 20,000
9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 97th-st., 25.2x100..... 2,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 98th-st., 25.3x100..... 2,050
10th-av., n. e. corner of 121st-st., 67x97.10..... 5,650
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25x100..... 3,425

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 388, part of house, 2 years, per year..... $1,900
Broome-st., No. 511, 5 years, per year..... 1,200
Grand-st., No. 314½, 5 years, per year..... 850
Houston-st., n. s., lot No. 6, estate of Wynkoop, 20x84, 21 years, per year..... 250
Houston-st., Nos. 8 and 10, 3 years, per year..... 3,000
Henry-st., s. s., No. 190, 25x187, 5 years, per year. 800
East Broadway, No. 49, store, &c., 3 years, per year..... 700
Wooster-st., Nos. 175 and 175½, 5 years, per year. 3,500
15th-st., s. s., 344 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x103.3, 20 years, per year..... 300
15th-st., s. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x103..... 300
23d-st., n. s., lot No. 867, estate of C. C. Moore, 21 years, per year..... 200
23d-st., n. s., lots Nos. 825 to 830 inclusive, estate of Moore, 21 years, per year..... 900
23d-st., n. s., lots Nos. 808 and 809, 21 years, per year..... 400
24th-st., Nos. 109 and 111, 5 years, per year..... 2,000
24th-st., No. 164, 5 years, per year..... 2,000
41th-av., s. w. corner 129th-st., 3 years, per year.. 800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 419 ft. w. of Classon-av., 131x131.. $3,500
Boerum-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 22x75.. 5,400
Butler-st. and 7th-av., n. e. corner, 44.7x100..... 6,000
Carroll and Court sts., s. e. corner, 29.5x93..... 45,000
Clymer-st., s. s. 227.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 12.6x 100..... 4,000
Cook-st., s. s., lots Nos. 37 to 45, extending to Newtown road, & share..... 5,250
Ellery-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x75... 600
Ellery-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100... 2,400
Fort Green-place, w. s., 90.6 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 60x84, c..... 150
Grand-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Erasmus-st., 134.8x50.7, 134.2x irr..... 500
Grand and 1st sts., n. w. corner, 89.3x97x115.6x 86.6..... 2,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Poplar-st., 25x100..... 7,700
Jackson-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Evergreen, 25x100... 1,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Frost-st., 25x85..... 500
Richardson-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25 x100..... 50
Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Frost-st., 25x94..... 800
Lefferts-pl., n. s., 222.8 ft. e. of Classon-av., 40x125 4,800
Marion-st. and Patchen-av., s. e. corner, 25x100.. 3,000
Mill-st., s. s., 120.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 21x100.... 350
Mill-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20.6x100.. 3,095
Mill-st., s. s., 141.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20.6x100. 620
Monroe-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100. 5,900
Monroe-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x 100..... 1,000
Navy-st., w. s., 29.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x 100.5..... 2,000
Penn-st. and Lee-av., n. w. corner, 67x78..... 3,500
Penn-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 21x100..... 900
Prospect-st. and Greene-lane, s. w. corner, 25x 72.6..... 5,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x 100..... 800
Rushes. and Wythe-av., n. e. corner, 25x90..... 10,250
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 152 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 20x 100..... 500
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 192 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 20x 100..... 600
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 213 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 20x 100..... 600
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 374 ft. s. e. of Powers-st., 20x 100..... 500
Sackett-st., s. w. s., 220 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100.. 13,000
Sandford-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of Graham-av., 24x 100..... 1,000
6th-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Colyer-st., 25x50..... 2,200
South 6th-st., n. s., lot No. 88, McKibben and Nichols..... 5,200
9th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x31.4x—x13.... 2,100
Bay and Albany avs., n. e. corner, 50x100..... 600
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, n. s., adjoining Mrs. Greene's, 595x446x250x475x343.9x90'..... 12,500
Clinton-av., w. s., 59.5 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 53.3x 50.1..... 6,250
Evergreen-av. and Adams-st., s. w. cor., 71.6x60 x0.5x4.9..... 1,800
Flushing-av., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Canton-st., 97.10x36 x97x36..... 16,000
Gates-av., n. s., 339.2 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 17.2x 100..... 7,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 123.3 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 20.6x72. 17,000
Throop-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Van Buren-st., 25x 100..... 2,150
Washington and Classon avs., n. e. corner, 27.9x 63x71.8..... 1,150
10th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 21st-st., 25x100..... 200
Lot No. 464, map of heirs of Geo. Martense, Flatbush..... 155

Leases Recorded.

Harrison-av. and River-st., s. e. corner, store, &c., 5 years, per year..... $276
Willow-st., w. s., 147.11 ft. n. of State-st., 25x80, 1 year, per year..... 200
9th-st., n. s., four doors east of Smith-st., cottage, 3 years, per year..... 240

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

7th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 639, 640, map Mount Vernon, 200x105..... $700

Morrisania.

Findlay-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100..... $475

New-Rochelle.

Centre-st. and Prospect-av., n. e. corner, 84x139. $6,250

Ossining.

William, corner of Edward-st., 50x107..... $800

Eye.

Pixley-place, n. s., adjoining P. McGill's, 50x100. $2,000

Westchester.

Westchester to Zeregas Point road, G. A. Robbins' property, 40 acres..... $60,000

West Farms.

1st-av., e. s., lot No. 371, Mount Eden, 50x100.... $350
Indefinite locality, Adrian H. Ellis' property, 4 325-1,000 acres..... 8,600

Yonkers.

South Yonkers to Eastchester road, n. s., J. C. Berge's property, 38 28-100 acres..... $34,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., n. s., 112 ft. n. of Wilsey-st., 20x100. $3,500
Cottage-st., s. w. s., 536 ft. from Mulberry-st., 25 x100..... 3,950
Fairmount-av. and West Bank-st., s. e. corner, 75x100..... 2,000
High-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Baldwin-st., 20x150.... 600
High-st., e. s., 70 ft. from Spruce st., 70x206..... 8,500
High-st., e. s., adjoining and above Spruce-st... }
Nichols-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of South Prospect-st., 20x30..... 5,000
Richmond-st., e. s., 261 ft. n. of S. Orange-av.... 2,000
Union-st., n. s., part A. D. Ball's land, Montclair, 100x130..... 3,250
West-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 25x112.... 850
Plot in 10th Ward, near Wheeler's Point, 32 lots. 3,000
Plot of W. Peck's meadow land, 3 acres..... 345

Belleville.

N. w. corner of Menard Cosgrove's land, 60x172. $600

Clinton.

Corey-st., w. s., 528 ft. from Springfield turnpike, 20x160..... $1,200

East Orange.

Park-st., n. s., 715 ft. e. of Washington-st., 100x 250..... $3,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hudson City.

Hudson-av., e. s., lot No. 144, Van Vorst's map, (deed March, 1855,) 22x129..... $650
Same property, (deed 1869)..... 1,800

Bergen.

Linden-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 128x150. $5,400
Linden-av., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 128x150. 5,400

North Bergen.

Charles-st., corner of Molder, 50x100..... $350
County-av., corner of Lonis-st., 100x100..... 800
Dallytown road, w. s., 142 ft. n. of Meckert's property, 71x150..... 375

Greenville.

Old Bergen Point road, w. s., 40 ft. n. of Pamrensan-av, 127x33x113x41..... $1,800

Bayonne.

North-st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 15th-st., 5 81-100 acres $2,905

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

FOR SALE,

The property known as the

TOWNSEND POOLE ESTATE,

Immediately adjoining the

LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY,

and containing about 350 CITY LOTS, on and adjoining Central-av. For particulars, apply to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE No. 10 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., with the parlor and dining-room carpets, cornices and mirrors, (four,) and the gas fixtures and shades throughout; house 25 by about 60; lot half the block; black walnut exclusively on first floor; black walnut blinds and staircase throughout; two baths, three closets, &c., with skylight ventilation; parade laundry in the cellar; double plumbing; Hanson's patent pump; Baker & Smith's steam heater; cellar light, dry and fully flagged; price about $25,000. Apply to A. E. STILLMAN, office 44 Pine-st., & J. J. Phelps, No. 45 Wall-st., between 12 and 1 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 42d-st., 4-story, h. & b. s.....$25,000
West 38th-st., 4-story, h. & b. s., with lace curtains, mirrors, carpets, &c..... 45,000
West 45th-st., 4-story, h. & b. s..... 25,000
West 48th-st., 3-story, h. & b. s..... 25,000

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND WORTH-St.—For sale, one lot southwest corner of Chatham-square and Worth-st., 50 feet front on Chatham square; also two gores on Worth-st., near Chatham-square, made by the extension of Worth-st. For particulars and terms apply to ROBERT S. LUQUEER, No. 67 Murray-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE UP TOWN for sale. The house is new, brown stone; has all the modern improvements; is on leased ground, but on very long lease. Size, 30x65x85x125. Price $75,000. For particulars, inquire at No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 8, between 11 and 1. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., NEAR AND WEST of 5th-av., a beautiful medium-sized four-story brown-stone house; all the improvements; tastefully decorated and in perfect order throughout; immediate possession and terms to suit.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class full-size brick basement house No. 3 East 17th-st., adjacent the 5th-av. lots; very substantially built, with side lights, and suitable for a residence or for business purposes. For particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE for sale.—The elegant full-size brown-stone house No. 76 5th-av., 25 feet wide; lot 125 feet deep, with 8.7 in rear; stable on 19th-st.; possession. Price and particulars can be obtained at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—5TH-AV., HARLEM, THE MOST desirable corner in Harlem for sale, situated on southwest corner of 131st-st. and 5th-av. Call on owner No. 118 East 126th-st., New-York, before 10 in morning, or after 4 o'clock afternoon.

FIFTH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—FOR sale or to lease for a term of years for business purposes, an extra large house and lot, fronting both 5th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH WARD.—BRICK house; two-story and attic in front, three in rear; lot and cold water in house; water-closet on the second floor; connection with sewer. All in good order. Inquire on the premises, No. 142 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.

Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BY ORDER of executors, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 20 by 50 feet; has all modern improvements, and is in good order. Lot 74½ feet. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown-stone house on 53d-st., near Lexington-av., with stable and porte cochere entrance; house new and complete; possession May 1 next. For cards to see apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ENTIRE BLOCK OF ground bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 11th and 12th avs., 64 lots, including the water rights, with grants taken out to pier line; 582d-st. graded, and dock foot of the street. Apply to GRIFFITH ROWE, No. 3 East 41st-st., or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 137 East 59th-st. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 21x56x100.5; parlors, halls, and stairs, solid walnut; tiled hall, &c.; price, with gas fixtures, $84,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 22.8 ft. x 56. Residence and office; frescoed; 23x57x8.9; $35,000, a bargain. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, $10,000, MODERN three-story high-stoop house, pleasantly located, (100-foot street;) fine order; frescoed in oil; $5,000 on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—A handsome medium-sized house in 17th-st., just east of Union-square. For particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very superior four-story brown-stone house; has independent walls, and is in perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.

The most valuable unimproved property on this GREAT BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE will be sold by order of

GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,

on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange Salesroom. Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKlyn, fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry, a three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, 22½x45, with all the modern improvements, frescoed throughout and in excellent condition; will be sold with or without furniture. For permits apply to M. A. BULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE COMING EVENT.

Prepare for it, if you are prudent, wise and sensible. It is the sale by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, ON MONDAY, MARCH 22,

of the

WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM,

divided into building lots. This property is level, attractive, healthy, and in all respects desirable, surrounded by first-class improvements, and located near EAST NEW-YORK-AV.

and near the terminus of the GRAND SACKET-ST. and PRESIDENT-ST. BOULEVARDS,

and is one mile nearer Brooklyn than the lots in the great

DURYEA FARM,

recently sold, and which commanded so promptly EAGER AND DELIGHTED PURCHASERS.

Prepare for the coming event, and this great sale.

MAPS OF THE GREAT SALE, By order of GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq., OF 200 SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS, The best unimproved property now in the market; to be sold at auction BY JOHNSON & MILLER, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT THE EXCHANGE.

Are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of R. & WM. M. INGRAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURERS

Are requested to make a personal examination of the lots situated on the block bounded by Ryerson-st., Grand, Flushing and Myrtle avs., to be sold under direction of George A. Powers, Esq., by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.

Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENsion 15x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

NEAR THE PUBLIC DOCKS,

AT THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON-AV.,

The desirable manufacturing property on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Grand avs. and Ryerson-st., to be sold at auction by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.

Send for maps to No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A FINE TWO-STORY HIGH-BASEment brick house in Taylor-st., modern improvements; ten minutes from ferries; terms easy. Inquire of ANWAY, No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 9.

READ

JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement of the GREAT POWERS SALE, under TUESDAY, March 23.

PROSPECT PARK.—TEN CHOICE LOTS for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to PARSONS & IRONS, No. 166 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

THE GREAT POWERS SALE

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Of the balance of the
VAN MATER ESTATE,
Consisting of
FIVE HUNDRED DESIRABLE LOTS
AT MASPETH,
By JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers,
On THURSDAY, March 25, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLERKS, MECHANICS,
and others of small means, wishing to purchase lots and build themselves homes, will find the
VAN MATER PROPERTY
the best suited to their wants of any that has been offered this Spring,—and should not fail to make a thorough examination of every lot before the sale. Do not forget that
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN THREE YEARS.

MASPETH
is not a new place; there are over a hundred houses, stores, hotels, &c., on the lots of this estate, already sold.

A new Methodist Church has just been finished on Perry-av., and a new Public School is being built on the corner of Perry and Claremont avs.

Maspeth is much nearer the business part of New-York than Newtown, East New-York, Flatbush, Bay Ridge or Yorkville, being only a little over
THREE MILES FROM THE FERRIES
to 34th-st., 23d-st., 10th-st., Grand-st., James-slip and Roosevelt-st.

THE TRACK IS LAID
FOR THE NEWTOWN AND MASPETH HORSE RAILROAD,
from Fulton ferry, has a charter for an extension to Newtown, also passing through Maspeth-av.

A new road is now being built to Newtown, crossing the property now offered, on which it is proposed to build a horse railroad.

MASPETH is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, being about half a mile from Winfield and Fresh Pond, and the Van Mater property is only a few hundred feet from Maspeth stations on the Flushing and South Side railroad.

Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than fifty cents each lot, per annum.

These lots will be sold for lower prices than are being paid for lots no better located at East New-York, a mile and a half further from the ferries, and they will be worth more than the East New-York lots as soon as the horse cars are started.

To reach the property take the North 2d or Grand-st. cars from either of the Williamsburg ferries to Bushwick, and there take the Maspeth and Newtown stage; or, take the Flushing Railroad, having James-slip at 7, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 6 P. M.; or 34th-st. at 6, 7:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:40, 10:30 P. M., to Maspeth Station.

Returning, leave Maspeth at 5:53, 7:08, 9:13, 11:13 A. M.; 1:13, 3:43, 6:13, 7:31, 9:55 P. M.

Free tickets and maps at offices of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York;
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
BY ORDER OF
GEORGE A. POWERS, ESQ.,
R. and Wm. M. Ingraham, Attorneys,
200 VALUABLE LOTS SITUATED ON FLATBUSH, ATLANTIC, FOURTH, GRAND AND FRANKLIN AVS., STATE, PACIFIC, DEAN, ATLANTIC AND DEGRAW STS., and CLOVE-PLACE.

THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTY in BROOKLYN WILL BE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE, WHICH WILL BE ABSOLUTE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

NOT A SINGLE LOT WILL BE BOUGHT IN BY OR IN BEHALF OF THE OWNER.

FLATBUSH-AV. and Atlantic-st., west side, commencing at the junction, thence running thence south-seven splendid lots, each having two fronts. The lot at the junction has a front of 50 feet on Flatbush-av., and 60 feet 3 inches on Atlantic-st. It is one of the finest business stands in the city.

FLATBUSH-AV., east side, 170 feet south of junction with Atlantic-st., 7 lots.

ATLANTIC-ST., west side, 120 feet south of junction with Flatbush-av., 4 lots.

FLATBUSH-AV., west side, 55 feet north of 5th-av., 7 lots.

PACIFIC-ST., southwest side, commencing at the west side of Flatbush-av., thence northwest, 3 lots.

DEAN-ST., north side, 88 feet northwest of 5th-av., 8 lots.

FLATBUSH-AV., west side, and Pacific-st., east side, splendid lot at the junction, having a front on Flatbush-av. of 100.3 feet, and on Pacific-st. of 85.9.

FLATBUSH-AV., adjoining above, 2 desirable lots running through to Pacific-st.

STATE-ST., west side, directly opposite Flatbush-av., and 60 feet south of Powers-st., 4 lots.

PACIFIC-ST., west side, 183.2 feet north of Flatbush-av., 1 lot.

FOURTH-AV., Boulevard and Pacific-st., southeast corner, 5 lots.

FOURTH-AV., Boulevard, east side, 80 feet west of Dean-st., 1 lot.

FOURTH-AV., northwest side, entire front, between Pacific and Dean sts., 7 lots.

ATLANTIC-AV. Boulevard, north side, commencing at the west side of Franklin-av., and running west, 11 lots, including the valuable corner; six of the above run through to Clove-place.

DEGRAW-ST., north side, commencing at west side of Franklin-av., and running west, 24 lots, including the corner.

DEGRAW-ST., south side, 490 feet west of Franklin-av., 8 lots and gores.

FRANKLIN-AV., west side, 21 feet north of Degraw-st., 2 lots.

FRANKLIN-AV. and Degraw-st., northeast corner, 1 lot.

FRANKLIN-AV. and Degraw-st., northwest corner, 4 lots.

DEGRAW-ST. and Perry-av., southeast corner, 1 lot.

DEGRAW-ST., south side, 24 feet east of Perry-av., 9 lots.

PERRY-AV. and Degraw-st., northeast corner, 1 lot.

PERRY-AV., east side, 23 feet north of Degraw-st., 5 lots.

DEGRAW-ST., north side, 100 feet east of Perry-av., 11 lots.

DEGRAW-ST., and Rogers-av., northwest corner, 1 lot.

ROGERS-AV., west side, 21 feet north of Degraw-st., 5 lots.

GRAND-AV., west side, 217 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 4 rear lots.

GRAND-AV., west side, 367 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 3 rear lots.

GRAND-AV., west side, 492 feet south of Park-av., 1 lot and 3 rear lots.

GRAND-AV., west side, 152 feet south of Flushing-av., 1 lot and 3 rear lots.

The lots on Grand-av. are admirably adapted for any large manufacturing business.

FLUSHING-AV., south side, 25 feet east of Ryerson-st., 2 lots.

Terms—60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps at offices of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at office of R. & Wm. M. Ingraham, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE PARTITION SALE,
No. 57 Warren-st.,
TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

JOHNSON & MILLER
Will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 57 WARREN-ST., s. s., 75 ft. east of College-place. Three-story and basement brick building and lot, 25x 87.6.

Maps are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by GIDEON J. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.

This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. ja22-law1w25M ar.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARIA N. LITTLEFIELD against CAROLINE L. MORGAN and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1869, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the last day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, the following-described premises: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, (129th,) distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the westerly side of Fourth (4th) Avenue, thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street (129th) forty feet, thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, (129th,) thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street (129th) forty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 11, 1869.

THOMAS R. LANDON, Referee.
I. T. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME, NO. 134 71ST.-ST., New-York, Monday morning, 15th inst., WILLIE DAVIS, aged 18 years, about 5 feet 8 inches in height. As no other reason can be assigned for his leaving, it is feared he is laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Had on when he left a rough working suit, dark overcoat, knit under jacket, gray pants, brown felt hat and high boots; supposed to have left the City. Any kindness shown him or information given of his whereabouts, by letter or telegram, will be cheerfully rewarded by his parents at their residence, or WM. DAVIS, No. 55 William-st., corner Pine, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On FRIDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS, BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEE, TO CLOSE INVOICES.

We are directed by one of our well-known importers of fine wines and liquors to sell as above, for foreign accounts, to close invoices as above, the following lines of first-class goods, viz.: 100 cases Claret Margaux Martinot, 1862; 50 cases Cantinac Medoc, 1857, Alphonse & Abrusac; 10 cases Margaux Medoc; 12 cases Lafitte, 1858; 15 cases Chambertin, 1865; 150 cases Hocks, of Ruderheimer Berg—Durkheimer, 1865; Steinberger Cabinet and Marcobrunner, 1862—Forster; Reisling Liebfraumilch, Schartzberger, Hockheimer & Forster, Franziner, 1862; 50 cases old port, O. P. S., 1858; 17 cases Madeira, very choice; 50 cases champagne, Jaunsy Winegrowers' Association; 30 cases sparkling Moselle; 1 butt Gonsales Amontillado sherry; 10 cases St. Peray; 182 bottles Blandy S. S. Madeira, 1844; old Albert brown sherry, in demijohns; 30 years old Harmony pale do.; 9 cases, 30 bottles each, Tuscan salad oil; extra choice old cognac brandy, imported in bottles; Holland gin, do.; and the balance of invoice of L. and F. Wine Co.'s extra goods, bottled in London, consisting of Malmsey, pale and golden sherries; port and Madeiras; brandy and rum; 1 ullage cask Otard brandy; 3 ullage packages old Chickencock Bourbon whisky; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Bourbon whisky, 1858; Hennessey brandy, '48, &c.

The above presents an extra opportunity for the trade and consumers to supply themselves with extra fine imported and genuine wines and liquors.

Catalogues ready Tuesday.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—
THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 19, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
8 casks New Crop Turkey Prunes.
200 boxes Sicily Prunes.
(Under Port Warden's inspection, for account of whom it may concern:)
80 bags Soft Shell Almonds, slightly damaged.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River,
FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
5,891 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Unan*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River,
FRESH NAPLES ORANGES AND LEMONS.
3,201 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
93 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo brig *Veloce*, from Naples.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Messrs. MINER & BARKER respectfully announce that they will sell, at public sale, on the EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 8 AND 9,
at their ART GALLERY, No. 845 BROADWAY, the choice and costly collection belonging to
J. P. BEAUMONT, ESQ.,
consisting exclusively of original works of art, by the most esteemed masters of the modern school, the greater portion of which were painted specially to his order, and are of unsurpassable merit and beauty. The exhibition will commence ten days previous to the sale. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black-walnut, bois de rose and buhl. Also, a large quantity of
PARIS-MADE FURNITURE,
of the most unique and modern styles. Also, some very elegant clocks, bronzes, flower-stands, &c. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

PRIVATE LIBRARY OF J. B. RICH, M. D.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M., the private library of John B. Rich, M. D., of this City, comprising an exceedingly choice and fine collection of books, having been selected with great care, and consisting of the best English editions of rare and standard works, many of them illustrated with the finest steel impressions; also in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition Friday morning.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BILLIARD TABLES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OFFICE FURNITURE, to be sold on FRIDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at R. SOMERVILLE'S salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 93 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A FINE SLATE-bed billiard table, in complete order, with balls, cues, markers, &c., &c., to be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., FRIDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OLCOTT, N. Y.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 91 PEARL-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering materials for and doing the work of building the new 17-foot timber pier, being the eastern pier of Olcott, at the mouth of 18-mile creek, Lake Ontario, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th day of April, 1869.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.
CLASS A.

83,500 lbs. wrought iron materials, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item I.—Drift Bolts. Item II.—Spikes. Item III.—Washers for screw bolts. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.
CLASS B.

Item I.—Counter-hewing white pine timber, to be bid and paid for by the superficial foot. Item II.—21,465 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, crib framing, planking, bolting, &c., &c. (below water work,) to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot, each lineal foot of flatted timber estimated as a cubic foot. Item III.—54,540 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot. Item IV.—Excavation and removal of material, (sand, gravel, bowlders, soft deposits, old timber and other rubbish,) necessary in forming good bed or foundation area for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.

All the above to be let by class.

Bids for items of a class, without covering all the items of a class, will be rejected.

A guarantee by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid shall be made good; and the sufficiency of the guarantors must be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to this officer.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be executed in each case, in sums to be fixed by the undersigned; and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 12 M., April 13, 1869.

Iron to be delivered and labor commenced by the 10th May, 1869.

Work to be finished by Dec. 1, 1869.

All further necessary information may be obtained as to Class B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the 12th of April, 1869; and as to Class A, either by personal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications. Bids and guarantees must be submitted on blanks furnished from this office on application, and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to use, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brigadier General, Major of Engineers.

ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STREETS,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:
50,000 pounds of prime Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Bro. Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
1,200 gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron bound.
4,000 pounds Adamantine Candles, in boxes, strapped, 45 pounds each, 6 and 12 to the pound.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, in boxes, 80 pounds each, strapped.
10,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
1,000 pounds Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼ pound papers, packed in 25 pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds Java Coffee, in original mats, bagged in gunny bags.
15,000 pounds Rio Coffee in original bags.
750 pounds Maccaroni, in 25 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon in 100 pound boxes.
1,500 pounds Leaf Lard, in 5 pound caddies, packed, 12 in a case.
100 dozen cans of Tomatoes, 2 pound cans.
50 dozen cans of Green Peas, 2 pound cans.
50 dozen cans of Fresh Oysters, 2 pound cans.
25 dozen cans of Spiced Oysters, 2 pound cans.
25 dozen cans of Lobsters, in 2 pound cans.
100 dozen cans of Condensed Milk, 1 pound cans, Eagle brand.
1,000 half boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
10 dozen bottles of Pickled Onions, packed, 12 in a box.
20 dozen bottles of Chow Chow, packed, 12 in a box, imported.
20 dozen bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed, 12 in a box, pints, imported.
500 pounds of Chocolate, packed in 25 pound boxes.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, 4 pound cans, packed in 9 pound boxes.
100 dozen cakes of Toilet Soap, assorted.
3,000 pounds of Fine Crackers, in 5 pound cans, hermetically sealed and packed in cases, strapped.
400 pounds Tapioca, in one pound packages, packed in 40 pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Dried Codfish, in 100 pound boxes.
100 gallons Pickled Cucumbers, in 10 gallon kegs.
1,200 boxes Desiccated Codfish, packed in original cases strapped.
2,000 gallons of Mixed Pickles, in 20 gallon kegs.
1,200 bottles Imported Gherkins in original packages.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS, C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Lost between Washington-square and 17th-st., on the west side of 6th-av., a small SABLE TIPPET. The above reward will be paid to the finder on delivery of the same at No. 21 Washington-square.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 1

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 24
BIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 31
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....April 3
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 7
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....April 14
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 21

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA.....Mar. 20 INDIA.....April 10
COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27 CALEDONIA.....April 17
EUROPA.....April 3 BRITANNIA.....April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Pregaid Certificates, from ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,983 tons.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,935 tons.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....April 21, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms amidships on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINA.....Mar. 25 ALEPPO.....April 8
HECLA.....April 1 TARIFA.....April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK via Nassau.....Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. H. GREENE.....April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 8
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly thereafter during the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	$35, Currency	Steerage	$35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, March 20, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 3, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.—For Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg.

The splendid first-class sidewheel passenger steamers of the line will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAYS:
NORTHERN LIGHT, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Master, March 27
OCEAN QUEEN.....April 17

Rates of passage to Cowes or Bremen: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25, gold.
Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents,
For passage, No. 40 Broadway; for freight, at No. 105 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 20—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer of GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer RISING STAR received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 47 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE.....March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILIPS.....April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, March 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL..SATURDAY, M'ch 20
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..SATURDAY, M'ch 27
Freight taken to Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The sailing of the steamship CELLA, GLEADELL Master, for London direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, has been changed to FRIDAY, March 19, at 9 A. M. Passage office, No. 55 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON,
VIA KEY WEST.
FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail April 1.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:20 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, C

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 18.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial asking the Government of the United States to issue a call for an International Congress of Republics.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HAMLIN reported, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital Asylum, which was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mills to the Southwestern Iron Company, which was passed.

Mr. ABBOTT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry, which was passed.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported without amendment a bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication with Europe.

It authorizes the American Atlantic Cable Company, of New-York, to take any route for laying their cable to Europe.

Also, with amendments, the bill to declare a post road the railroad and bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Company, to be constructed westward from New-Orleans.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS REFERRED.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill for the construction of a military wagon-road through the Territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to provide for the enrolling and licensing certain foreign vessels, which was passed.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to aid in the building of a rolling mill in the City of Washington. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill relating to the operation of the Pension laws and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal road from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, with a branch to Little Rock, Ark. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a market-house in Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROSS offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children, who may be entitled to pensions. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. NYE offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a select committee to examine the condition of the Senate Chamber as regards heating, lighting and ventilation.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to regulate proceedings for the naturalization of aliens, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is substantially the same bill as the one reported from that committee last session.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced (as he stated, by request) a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line near the thirty-second parallel to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The bill incorporates the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and authorizes it to construct a line from Fulton, Ark., via El Paso and the southeastern boundary of California, to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego, and in aid of the enterprise grants twenty sections per mile on each side, and guarantees payment of the interest on the bonds of the Company to the amount of $32,000 in bonds per mile.

PRINTING A PRIVATE JOURNAL.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of procuring and printing the journal of the late WILLIAM MCCLAY, Senator from Pennsylvania, containing a sketch of the secret debates of the Senate. He had been prompted to offer this resolution by the receipt of a letter from GEORGE W. HARRIS, a respectable and venerable citizen of Harrisburg, setting forth the value of the journal and giving an index to its contents.

Mr. MORTON thought that if the remainder of the journal was like the extracts read by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. EDMUNDS) the other day in the debate on the Tenure-of-Office act, it was hardly worth publishing. [Laughter.]

The resolution was agreed to.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for the relief of ORLANDO BROWN, which was passed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill supplemental to the act to provide national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, which was read.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The expiration of the morning hour put the bill and amendment up as unfinished business when the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. MORTON resumed his argument in favor of repealing the law. He was unable to see any force in the arguments against repealing it, but if there was any force in them they were equally good against suspension. If these arguments were sound, then the law was an admirable but unnecessary one, and ought to be left unchanged; but the proposal to suspend it was really a confession that there was no constitutional principle underlying the law, and that whether it should be repealed, suspended or retained was merely a question of expediency.

Mr. DAVIS was in favor of unconditional repeal. He had always been opposed to the law, the purpose of which, he understood to be, to degrade the President and subjugate him to the dictation of the Radical majority of the two Houses of Congress. He would vote for the repeal of the law, not because of his confidence in President GRANT, for he had none, but because he believed it to be unconstitutional and void. To prove that it was so Mr. DAVIS spoke for two hours and a half.

Mr. BROWNLOW then obtained the floor. He was too feeble to read his remarks, so they were read by the Secretary.

The passage of the Tenure-of-Office act, he said, marked an important era in the history of our Government. It had imposed a long-needed check upon the usurpation of powers by the Executive, and the advantage thus gained should not, on any account, be yielded up. He was, therefore, opposed to the repeal of the law, although willing it should be modified so far as Congress might think expedient. The chief reason given for repealing it seemed to be the confidence of Congress and the people in President GRANT, but that seemed to him no reason at all. No one within or outside of the Chamber had a higher estimate than he of President GRANT's character; but in considering such a proposition as the one now pending, he could not, nor should the Senate, be governed by anything so unreliable as individual character, or so evanescent as individual life.

Mr. SCOTT next took the floor, but immediately after yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. TRUMBULL announced that he would press the Senate to a vote before adjourning to-morrow.

Then, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS the Senate joint resolution authorizing the removal from the Capitol grounds of the public stables, steam sawmill, &c., was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

Various resolutions in reference to contested elections, referring to papers extending the time of taking testimony, &c., were offered and referred to the Committee on Elections. One of them, offered by Mr. WOODWARD, in relation to the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania (Mr. COVODE's), gave rise to considerable discussion. Finally, at 1:30 o'clock, the discussion closed, and the resolution was, on motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, laid on the table; yeas 100, nays 44.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Mr. KELLEY presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange praying Congress to take such action as will prevent the encroachments of the sea from reaching the lighthouse at Atlantic City.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. WELKER, JENCKES and NIBLACK a Conference Committee on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee on Retrenchment.

The disagreement is as to the composition of the Committee; the House desiring to have it composed of four Senators and seven Representatives, and the Senate desiring to have it composed of three Senators and three Representatives.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act of the 20th of July, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill modifies, to some extent, the provisions of the law as to the ownership of real estate on which distilleries stand; as to what constitutes rectifiers of spirits, and as to revenue stamps on tobacco and snuff, and extends to the 20th of April, 1870, the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses, subject to an additional tax of one per cent. per gallon per month.

CIVIL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution as to the removal of civil officers in Virginia and Texas.

The substitute provides that the officers commanding in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall have thirty days to complete the removals from office of the civil officers who cannot take the test oath.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained briefly the meaning and effect of this substitute.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, expressed his regret that he was compelled to oppose the first resolution reported to the House from the Committee of which he was Chairman. He proceeded to argue against it, contending that there was no necessity for it, and that its effect was that he to rehabilitate officers who were disqualified from holding office. He read a telegraphic dispatch from an ex-officer of the New-York Engineers, now a citizen of Virginia, stating that Chesterfield County looked to him (BUTLER) to protect them in the Republican struggle in that State, and not to extend the thirty days, as that was a design of the enemy, and would destroy the Unionists.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether the resolution was to be considered as a Republican or as a Democratic measure?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he labeled it as a Republican measure.

Mr. BUTLER—And I oppose it as a Democratic measure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—As I am the older Republican, my testimony is, at least, as good as that of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUTLER—Nothing but wine and cheese is judged of by age.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I believe I was a Republican when my friend from Massachusetts was in his Republican swaddling clothes.

Mr. PAINE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed regret at being compelled to differ from the majority of the Committee, but he regretted still more that a majority of that Committee could be found willing to recommend such a resolution to the House. He hoped the House would not pass it. He had not seen a measure this Congress that seemed fraught with more danger to the loyal men of those three unreconstructed States. The question was whether the Unionists should get possession of the offices, or whether the old office-holding oligarchy should still hold the power. This resolution would turn the scale in favor of the disloyal—of those who opposed the Congressional plan of reconstruction—and against the true and tried men who had, notwithstanding executive power and legislative coldness, still struggled against all odds to save those States to the Government.

Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the action of the Committee, arguing that the simple effect of the resolution would be to leave to General CANBY the selection of civil officers in Virginia, instead of compelling General STONEMAN to fill the offices in the next two or three days.

The House refused to second the previous question by 80 to 70, and the joint resolution and amendment were, on motion of Mr. WARD, submitted to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The joint resolution reported yesterday by Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, for the relief of BLANTON DUNCAN, of Kentucky, was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. BINGHAM, SCOFIELD, HOAR and MAYNARD. The question was then taken on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. SCOFIELD, providing that Mr. DUNCAN shall first release all claims for rents or use of his property prior to the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas 80, nays 71.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, yeas 61, nays 79.

The joint resolution was then passed, yeas 82, nays 67.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to amend the act of July 29, 1850, providing for holding United States Courts in cases of sickness or other disability of the Judge. Also, a bill to secure and protect the freedom of transportation and commerce. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy on the Reconstruction Committee, to take rank next before Mr. BECK.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

NEEDLESS APPROPRIATIONS.

Letter from Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.

G. W. Pittman, Esq., Keokuk:

MY DEAR SIR: Some time prior to my leaving home for this city, a petition signed by the Grand Jury of Lee County, and yourself as foreman, was placed in my hands, asking me to vote for and advocate the erection of a public building in Keokuk, for the use of the Post Office, Federal Courts, revenue and custom offices, &c. I trust it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that it would afford me great pleasure to oblige the petitioners, if I felt at liberty to do so.

It would be very gratifying to me to be able to do them a personal favor. I am also desirous of doing everything in my power to advance the material prosperity of Keokuk. I have, however, after a careful consideration of the matter, decided that I cannot at present support such a measure as that contemplated by the petitioners, and I feel that it is due to them that I state the reasons which induce me to refuse their request. In considering as to duty as a representative of the people, I think I have settled one point very satisfactorily, at least to myself. It is this: *No more money should be taken from the Treasury for works of internal improvement*, except such as are now commenced, *nor for the purpose of erecting public buildings which the Government can do without*, until the credit of the Government is restored, and the national debt, if not paid, is at least greatly reduced. I will not, in this letter, discuss the propriety of this rule. I think, upon reflection, the petitioners themselves must approve it. Unless I am convinced that I am wrong, I shall steadily adhere to it as a rule for the government of my official action in all cases to which it will apply. You will at once perceive that, guided by this proposition, I cannot vote, at present, for an appropriation for public buildings at Keokuk, because the Government can do without them. I do not say such buildings are not needed. I agree with the petitioners, that they would be a very great convenience to the Government. I only say that they are not indispensable. Congress should act impartially. No favors should be shown to any particular locality. I cannot ask for my own city that which I would not be willing to grant to other cities throughout the country, of equal importance and similarly situated. If, in every city in the Union of the same size and importance of Keokuk, such public buildings as those contemplated by the petition were erected, the sum total expended for that purpose would be vast. An individual may be indebted, and unable to pay his obligations at maturity, would be considered very unwise, to say the least, if he should persistently appropriate his means to the erection of buildings and improvements which, though good enough in themselves, are not necessary. I can see no difference in the case of a Government. The same rule applies to both. I trust we shall all be able to agree that our first duty is the *honest* payment of every dollar of our national debt, and that in order to accomplish it, we must practice the most rigid economy in every department of the Government. Very truly, your friend,

GEORGE W. MCCRARY.

THE SPRING VALLEY MURDER.

Continuation of Proceedings—An Important Arrest Effected—Another Dead Body Found.

From Our Own Reporter.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., Thursday, March 18, 1869.

Spring Valley is a pleasant and growing village, on the line of the Piermont branch of the Erie Railway, 33 miles distant from New-York, and is eight miles back of the Hudson River from Nyack landing. The inhabitants comprise many of the oldest families of Rockland County, as well as a number of new-comers who transact business in New-York. That a murder could be perpetrated in their midst without the immediate detection of the perpetrator has excited their indignation, and prompted a concerted movement resulting in the engagement of the best and most indefatigable legal counsel and the most acute detectives to clear up the terrible mystery. From prudential motives the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest have been entirely withheld from the public, with the single exception of the statement furnished in the TIMES of yesterday. The various other rumors that had their source in the gossip of excited villagers were almost entirely incorrect. The statement that some female undergarments and gaiters were found upon the corpse, and that the body was "horribly cut and mangled," is altogether untrue. The wounds, with the exception of the lacerated fingers, were all on the head. An oaken stave lay on the ground near the corpse, and an imprint noticeable across the abdomen plainly intimated that the remains were borne on that stave. Footmarks of two persons, some three feet apart, also indicated that they carried the body from the woods, some 200 feet distant. There are other attendant circumstances, too, which we are not yet permitted to divulge. A very important fact not hitherto mentioned is, that the hat found over the face of the body is stained with blood inside, but is perfectly unstained or cut upon the outside; also, that neither pants nor coat were found. The limbs were not rigid, but yielding at the joints, thus indicating the presence of alcoholic liquor in the body, and creating the supposition that the unfortunate victim was dispatched in a drugged or intoxicated condition. What length of time elapsed between the commission of the murder and the discovery of the remains, is a disputed question.

The Coroner's inquest was continued on Wednesday; the night session being protracted until 3 o'clock the next morning. A large number of persons have been examined, but the testimony is as yet more voluminous than decisive. Additional links, however, have been added to the chain of circumstances and new clues have been discovered. To-day warrants were issued and one important arrest was made. The prisoner was examined very searchingly, and another step was advanced toward the unveiling of the dreadful mystery. The authorities very wisely refuse to advertise their evidence to the public, withholding all particulars for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice. As yet no one has satisfactorily identified the remains, which are being preserved for that object. Those who may be able to add any item to the facts already known, will find Counselor W. H. SHUPE at No. 7 Warren-street, New-York, to whom they should address themselves. No one is allowed to see the body unless seeking its identification; it is guarded night and day.

A reward of $2,000 is to be offered, and every possible effort made to discover the murderer.

A fresh horror, of another nature, however, was made known to-day. The dead body of AARON SMITH, of this place, was discovered early yesterday morning lying prostrate in a roadside brooklet, between this place and New City. But three inches of water is at present in this stream, and it is supposed that he fell in an intoxicated condition with his face—as found—in the water, thereby choking to death. The Coroner's inquest on the murder case has been adjourned until next Tuesday.

EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

Thanks of the Peruvian Government to New-York Citizens.

The following correspondence has just been received relative to the New-York subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the recent earthquakes in Peru:

LEGATION OF PERU, CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

To Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., Fabbri & Chauncey, Howland & Aspinwall, R. C. Ferguson, Ribon & Muncz, L. Von Hoffman & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., and U. R. Grace:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of handing you herewith a certified translation of a dispatch received from my Government expressive of the lively gratitude which is felt on learning the praiseworthy and noble interest displayed by you in the matter of forming a subscription in this City in aid of the sufferers from the earthquake of the 13th of August last in Peru and and Ecuador. It affords me peculiar pleasure to obey the instructions of my Government in this particular; and I would at same time beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurances of the personal gratitude and high esteem, with which I remain, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARCIA I GARCIA.

STATE DEPARTMENT, LIMA, Jan. 14, 1869.

To the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic in Washington:

WHEN your note, No. 126, bearing date of the 16th of November of the past year, I have received a draft for the value of £4,189 4s. 8d., as proceeds of the subscription made in that city in aid of the sufferers from the earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador. The part belonging to the last-named Republic was remitted yesterday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through our Legation in Quinto.

This Government has already had repeated occasions to express its heartfelt gratitude to the American people for the sympathy they have shown in our misfortunes, and for the generous assistance which they have afforded toward relieving them; and it gives me pleasure to repeat the same once again through you to all those who have contributed to the aforementioned subscription, and especially to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., R. C. Ferguson, Ribon & Muncz, L. Von Hoffman & Co., Fabbri & Chauncey, Baring Brothers & Co., Howland & Aspinwall, and U. R. Grace, to whom you will please make known the contents of this note. Your obedient servant,

J. A. BARRENECHEA.

A correct translation. J. A. GARCIA I GARCIA.

Hon. Horace Greeley on Cooperation.

An address was delivered, last evening, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY before the Third Union Coöperative Land and Building Society, at Coöperative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. The large hall was filled to overflowing. Mr. GREELEY said that, as rather an old socialist concerned in other days in many and earnest movements which had the same general tendency with this Society, he desired to speak first of the principle of coöperation—what it was and what it propulsed. After that he would endeavor to speak of its various applications. The principle of coöperation was essentially Republicanism applied to the sphere of industry. The old systems of industry were in their essence monarchical, but he did not mean to speak of them with reproach. Those old modes belonged to the stage of human progress, which he trusted the world was now beginning to outgrow. He was to speak of what he had labored for and hoped for rather than of what had been attained. Coöperation was simply the agreement or concurrence of a number of persons to use their joint capital, each contributing his small means individually. Mr. GREELEY explained at length the nature of coöperation, and dwelt upon its success in other countries, notably in London and Paris. Although such enterprises had sometimes been mismanaged, there was good in them, and they should be supported.

Addresses were also made by Mr. PEARSALL and Mr. JOHN T. PEARSALL, who presided, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Physician Charged with Malpractice on a German Woman.

MAGDALENA PHILLIPI, the wife of a German saloon keeper, residing in Sixty-third-street, near Second-avenue, on Thursday, the 11th inst., went to the office of Dr. WOLF, No. 251 East Tenth-street, for medical advice. Her visit to the physician was made between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., after which she returned home, and was taken with severe pains, supposed to result from hemorrhage of the womb. Dr. WOLF was sent for, and, according to the statement of Mr. PHILLIPI, removed something from the body of the patient. The first pains then ceased, but another kind were felt. Dr. WOLF was again sent for, and by his advice leeches were applied, which caused a cessation of the hemorrhage.

On Monday evening suspicions were entertained as to the conduct of Dr. WOLF, and another physician was summoned. He arrived about two hours before the decease of Mrs. PHILLIPI. This event occurred on Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock. Previous to her death she was perfectly conscious, and she stated that Dr. WOLF had given her two bottles of medicine without labels, also two prescriptions, which he told her not to leave at the drug store when the ingredients were obtained. At the *post-mortem* examination, which was conducted by Drs. JOHN BEACH and TERRY, it appeared that the uterus had been impregnated, and the woman delivered of a child between the fourth and fifth months old. The inquest has been postponed till next Tuesday morning. In the meantime Captain MOUNT will ascertain all further particulars. A warrant for the arrest of Dr. WOLF has been issued.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans were approved by Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, March 18:

Plan No. 250.—March 10, two first-class brown-stone dwellings, situated north side of Forty-fourth-street, 111 feet west of Madison-avenue; size of buildings, 16.8x62, four-story and basement; owned by C. JACKSON and F. A. CONOVER.

Plan No. 251.—March 10, four corrugated iron stores and dwellings, situated north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 25 feet east of First-avenue; size of buildings, 20.6x50, one story; owned by M. MAGUIRE.

Plan No. 252.—March 11, first-class brown-stone dwelling, situated south side of Forty-eighth-street, 99 feet east of Sixth-avenue; size of building, 21.2½x55; stories four and basement; owned by JOHN DARROW.

Plan No. 253.—March 11, brick store and tenement, situated east side First-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifteenth-street; size of building, 26.6x48; stories four; owned by PETER BYRNES.

Plan No. 254.—March 11, brick factory, situated south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 16 feet east of Fourth-avenue; size of building, 33x60; one story; owned by JOHN LATOUR.

Plan No. 255.—March 11, first-class brown-stone dwelling, situated north side of Fiftieth-street, 601 feet west of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 20x55; three stories and basement; owned by M. EISEMAN.

Plan No. 256.—March 11, second-class brown-stone dwelling, situated north side of Fiftieth-street, 561 feet west of Fifth-avenue; size of building, 20x55; three stories and basement; owned by JOSEPH STERN.

Plan No. 257.—March 11, two second-class brown-stone dwellings, situated north side of Seventy-first-street, 54 feet west of Second-avenue; size of buildings, 18.6x50; three stories and basement; owned by C. SCHEID.

Plan No. 258.—March 12, five wood and glass front stores, situated at No. 392 Ninth-avenue; size of buildings, 13.8x20; one story; owned by ALEXANDER DOUGLASS.

Plan No. 260.—March 13, two first-class brown-stone dwellings, situated on south side of Twenty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Sixth-avenue; size of buildings, 50x80; four stories; owned by A. B. DARLING.

Plan No. 261.—March 13, brick store, situated at No. 195 Duane-street; size of building, 17.10x73; four stories; owned by JAMES M. HORTON.

Plan No. 262.—March 13, brick stable and slaughter-house, situated east side of First-avenue, 100.5 feet south of Forty-fourth-street; size of building, 25x100 feet; two stories; owned by ISAAC RODMAN.

Plan No. 263.—March 13, two brick stores and eating-house, situated Nos. 274 and 275 West-street; size of building, 42x46; three stories; owned by MURPHY, MOCARDY & WARDEN.

Probable Homicide.

Coroner ROLLINS was yesterday called to take the *ante-mortem* statement of CHARLES HORNUNG, a German tailor, 40 years of age, and living at No. 152 Essex-street, who is lying at his residence in a very critical condition from injuries received some time ago.

It appears that he was engaged in selling sewing machines, and a dispute arising between him and the owner of the machines a fight ensued, during which HORNUNG was badly beaten about the head and received some severe contusions on other parts of the body. At the time, no serious results were apprehended, and the affair being considered simply a matter of a few bruises no arrest was made, nor was any search instituted for the assailant. A change for the worse having taken place in HORNUNG, and his attending physician being of opinion that his injuries may result fatally, the Police are now in active pursuit of the assailant. As they have an accurate description of his person, the arrest cannot be long delayed.

Sale of Oil-Paintings and Engravings.

An auction sale of about one hundred oil-paintings and proof engravings took place at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last evening. There was a fair attendance, but the paintings sold at very moderate prices, many of them at very low figures. Three paintings which brought the high prices were: "La Poesie," elegant frame, inlaid with miniature paintings and stones, AFTER CARLO DOLCE, $265; "The Virgin on the Throne," after H. DEL SARTO, $260. "Portsmouth Harbor, England," with Spithead on left, line-of-battle-ship at anchor, &c., $200. The collection as a whole, embracing a larger proportion of fine pictures than are generally seen combined together, was sold at low prices, varying from $6, $8 or $10 to $25 and $30 each. The engravings sold at low prices, about a dozen being disposed of at from $11 to $28 each. The collection was disposed of at about 9:30 P. M.

Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment.

The full-dress reception of E Company of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at Washington Hall, Williamsburg, last evening, was a *recherché* affair. The decorations exceeded anything of the kind that has been done in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The original walls were entirely covered with the flags and festoons, and new gas branches were introduced, making the hall, for the time, a "home of the fairies." Among the distinguished guests were General J. V. MESEROLE, Adjutant-General W. J. IRWIN and staff, of the Eleventh Brigade; General BENNET, of the Second Brigade, New-York; Rev. Dr. FORTUNE, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and a host of other gentlemen. Captain WM. D. CORNELL, of Company E, was actively engaged in receiving the guests, aided by Lieut. DAVID BROWER, Sergeant JOHN D. BROWNELL, and Privates STEPHEN K. GLOVER and ISAAC S. SCHUYLER. The music was furnished by GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band, and was up to the merits of the occasion. The assembly was a truly brilliant one, including much of the wealth, respectability and learning of the Eastern District. The Company appeared in their new and beautiful uniforms, the style being the same as that adopted by the Seventh Regiment. The order of dancing was not too long, and the selections appear to have been made with a proper regard to good taste and time. Every guest was delighted. Altogether Company E gave a reception that the whole Forty-seventh Regiment may justly fell proud of.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Law Institute of this City have determined to procure a marble bust of their late President, JAMES T. BRADY, and have appointed Judge EDMONDS, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, EDMUND TERRY and EDWARD PATTERSON a Committee for that purpose. Mr. PATTERSON has been appointed treasurer of the Committee, and is authorized to procure subscriptions for the object from the members of the Bar and the public.

A carpet-bag containing samples of all the revolvers, pistols and rifles manufactured by SMITH & WESSON, and also models of improvements that have been made in the manufacture of pistols and rifles for more than half a century, was stolen on Wednesday night from a small room between the United States Circuit and District Court rooms, in the United States Court Buildings, in Chambers-street. The contents of the carpet-bag were exhibited in a reference before Commissioner WHITE, who was taking testimony to report to the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought by SMITH & WESSON. The loss is irreparable.

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will deliver an address at a public meeting to be held in the Hall of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, this evening, on "The Signs of the Times," giving his views on GRANT's Administration, the future of political parties, &c. A pleasing variety will be given to the occasion by recitations, songs, &c., which will follow the address.

ALFRED ROBERTSON and THOMAS PETERSON, two of the victims of the atrocities alleged to have been practiced on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, died on Wednesday night at the Seaman's Retreat, at Edgewater.

A youth named WILLIE DAVIS, 18 years of age, left the house of his parents, No. 134 East Seventeenth-street, several days ago, while suffering, as is believed, under temporary aberration of mind. He is about five feet eight inches in height, and had on a dark overcoat and gray pants. A reward is offered for any information leading to his recovery.

On Wednesday evening as the ferry-boat *Nellie*, while proceeding to Harlem, and upon arriving at her landing foot of Eighty-third-street, about 200 Hibernians embarked for Harlem, many of them being the worse for liquor. The boat had not proceeded far before a general row occurred, resulting in the Fenians beating the two or four of the passengers severely. In the *mêlée* clubs, pistols and handspikes were freely used, and among other shields of defence on the occasion were their staves which they carried during the day's march.

Dr. HAYS, the Arctic explorer, lectures this evening, for the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, on "Arctic Life and Scenery."

An iron ferry-boat for the East River Ferry Company, 900-horse power, deck 183 feet long, 63 feet wide, has just been launched from the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del. She is to be put on at the Spring from James-slip to Hunter's Point, L. I.

It is understood that the evidence against LOGAN No. 2 has been submitted to the Grand Jury.

The opening of DURYEE's Velocipede Hall, at No. 226 Sixth-street, took place last evening. An improved floor was presented, in which the planks were tongued and grooved, and of great firmness. To-night a large party of ladies and gentlemen will witness the skill of the riders, and dancing will take place from 10 until 12.

ROBERT MCKINLEY, of No. 243 West Forty-seventh-street, yesterday morning stabbed his wife, ROSANNA, in the side with a sword cane, fortunately, however, causing but a slight wound. The assailant was arrested by Officer LOFTUS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, by whom he was committed for trial.

An unknown man was found at an early hour yesterday morning lying at the foot of the steps leading to the basement of No. 464 Pearl-street, bleeding from the mouth and insensible. He was apparently about 30 years of age, and was dressed in grey clothing. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the fifth floor of No. 75 Duane-street, occupied by CHARLES B. FLEET & CO., manufacturers of clothing, doing a damage of $400, which is, however, fully covered by insurance.

JOHN FOLEY, living at No. 30 Benson-street, was assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning in the hallway of No. 120 Mulberry-street by an unknown man, who struck him on the head with a bottle, making a severe scalp wound.

The Shore Staten Island Railroad is to run from the Fort on the south shore to Mariners' Harbor on the north shore. The original concern, started for purposes of speculation, has been bought out by an efficient business company, partly residents upon the island, and the intention is to have the whole line at work by the 1st of June.

A sister of MARGARET O'BRIEN, of No. 496 Sixth-avenue, had been under the medical care of Dr. QUACKENBUSH for some days. That physician prescribed for her one ounce of Indian hemp, to be taken in eight distinct doses during the day, at prescribed intervals. The sister found so much relief from the prescription that she sent to MARGARET O'BRIEN some of the powders, with directions for their use. One of the powders was mixed in a glass of water by a girl employed by Mrs. O'BRIEN, who, during the evening of Tuesday, drank the whole contents of the glass, instead of dividing the dose as intended. The consequence was that she expired on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

During the early part of this week, NATHANIEL T. HANCOCK, while running a kindling-wood machine at No. 130 Horatio-street, had his arm caught by the cog-wheels of the machine and severely lacerated. Yesterday hemorrhage occurred, and the man expired.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening a boy named NICHOLAS MYARS was found sick with heart disease in Mercer-street. He was provided with medical attendance and sent to his residence at Greenpoint.

About noon yesterday a German peddler named HENRY PREWSE, living at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, was attacked and severely handled by a rowdy named AIKENS at Pollock's Hotel, Weehawken. He was also robbed of his pack. He succeeded in getting to this side of the river, when he was sent to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

New-Jersey.

Many influential gentlemen connected with railroad corporations assembled yesterday at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, Hoboken, for the purpose of testing the utility of the "patent electrical switch," the invention of Mr. HALL, which has been used for some time on railroads as a preventive of accidents resulting from misplaced switches. The system is quite simple and effective. An insulated wire is attached to the switch, connecting with an electric battery and a large gong at a station some distance off. It also connects with the usual signals. When a switch is misplaced, the electric spark runs from that point, and instantaneously communicates with a hammer which strikes on the gong with great power, so that a driver is warned of approaching danger by its sound. In the same way with draw bridges. The moment the draw is opened the gong sends forth its warning. The instrument has been used on the New-York and New-Haven and on the Central Road, and has proved effective.

A bill has been recently introduced into the Legislature to set aside the will of a Mr. LAUGHLIN, who bequeathed some property to Mrs. LAUGHLIN to have and to hold while she remained a widow; if she married, the effects to go to friends in Ireland. She married, and in order to still hold the property her friends are endeavoring to pass an act rendering the will null and void.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, while Mr. NICHOLAS HOLMES was walking on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, between Rahway and Elizabeth, he was run over by the Philadelphia express train and killed. The remains were brought on to Elizabeth, where an inquest will be held.

The Court of Pardons at Trenton has been compelled to discharge a number of persons from the State Prison, because of the overcrowded condition of that institution.

The jury in the inquest on the body of MONELL, stabbed by the BACHMEYERS at the Glendale House, Newark plankroad, have brought in a verdict that "Deceased came to his death from injuries received by a pistol-shot wound in the back from the hands of one JULIUS BACHMEYER, and that the said JULIUS BACHMEYER is guilty of the crime of murder in causing the death of said WM. H. MONELL."

A number of thieves entered a house in Orange-street, Newark, on Tuesday last, and ransacked the premises, and although several valuable articles were within their reach, yet they stole only money.

The Erie Railroad engine "Paterson," which fell over the Haskensack draw into the river some time since, and was raised a few days ago, was again precipitated into the river yesterday by the breaking of the hoisting machinery.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds open quiet and steady at 83¾. Stocks open steady at 24¼ for Eries, and 97 for Illinois Central.

PARIS, Thursday, March 18.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 70f. 15c., ex coupon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 18—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens dull; Middling Uplands, 12d. @12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. @12¾d.; the sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18—1 P. M.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18—11 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks are steady; Erie Shares, 25; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 18—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 18.

The Cotton market opens flat for both on the spot and afloat at unchanged prices.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds close firm at 83¾. Stocks are unchanged. Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 97.

PARIS, Thursday, March 18.

The Bourse is strong. Rentes, 70f. 40c. ex-coupon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 18—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed flat at 12d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¼d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 30s. for Old, and 29s. for New.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18—4:30 P. M.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 32s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, March 18.

Petroleum is easier at 54¾f. @55f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, March 18.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the amount of bullion in vault has increased £57,000 since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, March 18.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows an increase in bullion of 19,000,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 18—Evening.

United States Bonds closed firmer and higher; Five-Twenties were last quoted at 87⅛@87¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 18—Evening.

COTTON closed quiet for Stock, on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 18.

EXCHANGE on New-York firmer at 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull; Spring Superfine, $4 40@$4 75; Spring Extras, $5@$6 62½. WHEAT in fair demand, but declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 1 at $1 13@$1 16; No. 2 at $1 11¾@$1 11¾. CORN active, and declined ¼c.@¾c.; New, 54c.@54¾c.; no grade, 52¾c.@52¾c. OATS quiet and weak at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; No. 2 at 52½c.@54c. BARLEY neglected and nominal; quoted at $1 80. RYE quiet, and declined ¼c.@¾c.; sales at